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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY................JULY 11, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

There will be no further State elections this year until November. Kentucky, which formerly voted in August, has changed to November, and Maine and Vermont do not hold their elections until September of next year.

Last year 20,309,000 acres were planted in cotton. This year the aggregate is 17,588,000. The Philadelphia Item says: "This a very small patch of ground when it is remembered that Pennsylvania covers 30,000,000 acres."

The most extensive part of the Kaiser's wardrobe is composed of his naval and military uniforms, of which he has 128. In addition to these he possesses numerous gold uniforms and the regalia of various high orders, together with enough civilian's suits to make the fortune of the tailor who constructed them.

In accordance with a custom which has prevailed for many years Gov. Stone, of Missouri, pardoned on the 4th of July, two murderers confined in the penitentiary. The fortunate men were Samuel Kinney, a St. Louis negro, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in 1884 and sentenced for 25 years, and James Cook, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in Green county in 1883 and sentenced for twelve years.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1894: Galveston 1,655,885; New Orleans, 2,569,581; Mobile 250,676; Savannah 941,048; Charleston 427,447; Wilmington 294,438; Norfolk 469,694; Baltimore 117,781; New York 187,636; Boston 332,718; Newport News 33,630; Philadelphia 123,303; West Point 286,015; Brunswick 103,-344; Velasco 592; Port Royal 158'379. Total 7,892,167.

The People's Party State Convention of Pennsylvania nominated the following ticket: State Treasurer, George N. Dawson, Beaver; Judges of the Superior Court, W. C. Rheem, Franklin; John W. Stevenson, Pittsburg; J. B. Young, Beaver; J. W. Allison, Erie, and D. O. Coughlin, Luzeure. State Chairman Thompson was re-elected. The Omaha platform was endorsed and the Republican and Democratic parties denounced.

A letter of farewell from Mr. Gladstone, who has represented Midlothian since 1880 in the House of Commons, was read at a meeting of the Midlothian Liberal Association. In this letter Mr. Gladstone says that though in regard to public affairs there is much that is disputable, some things belong to history. It is, for example, beyond question that the century expiring has exhibited unexampled progressed in the condition of the franchises of the people and an overwhelming proportion of these reforms were effected by the Liberal party.

As the result of experiments running through three months at the Boston Navy-Yard, conducted by Naval Constructor Hanseom, the Construction Bureau has at last succeeded in finding a means of rendering the woodwork of the interior of men-of-war fireproof. The sap of the wood is extracted in vaccuum in large iron tanks and the pores of the wood are then filled under heavy pressure by a chemical composition of borax, boracic acid and muriate and sulphate of ammonia. Thus treated the wood may be subjected to flame without taking fire. The color and texture of the wood are unaltered.

Among the many letters commending the OBSERVER'S course, received from all classes of people, none has gratified it more than this from a country gentleman of the old school: "I write to express my appreciation of the course pursued by the OBSERVER, from its unparalleled vindication of the late eminent Senator Vance to its present manly fight in behalf of the people for free silver. My only regrets are it comes to me but once a week. The interests of the great cause which it represents demand a semi-weekly now, and a daily for the campaign. Can't it done? You are correct in seeking to win back the populists to their former allegiance to the democratic party. I confess you have a bilious job. * *"

Bradstreet's of last week says: There are 197 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, as compared with 215 last week, and 1164 in the first week of July 1894, 319 in 1893, and 152 in the like week of 1892. The upward tendency in prices, while not as marked as a month ago, is still striking, because of additional advances, those of lumber, tin plate and print cloths being new. Cotton goods are firm generally on the late advance in raw cotton, although some varieties are quiet at this, the midsummer season. Among the list of staples for which prices are lower are flour, wheat, corn and oats, in all instances the outcome of reports of improved crop conditions. Pork and lard are also lower, as are potatoes and butter. No material improvement is reported from the South, rains continuing to be damaging to agricultural interests and to check business in Texas, while at South Atlantic and Gulf States cities the quiet movement of staple goods and fair or unsatisfactory collections of the past month or two continue.

In 1850 the people of the United States consumed liquor to the amount of 4.08 gallons per capita. In 1892 they were consuming more than four times as much. We turn to the statistical abstract, says the Atlanta Constitution, issued by the secretary of the treasury, and find that while in 1875 the American people were using 8.67 gallons of liquors of all kinds per head, in 1892 they were consuming 17.04 gallons per head, part of which, however, is used in the arts. Yet it cannot be said that we have been behind our Brtish cousins in earnest though apparently unsuccessful attempts to stem the rising flood of intemperance. Rather, indeed, we should say that America has tried more experiments in that direction than any other country. Prohibition has been extensively tried, and is now the law in seven states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa, Kansas and the Dakotas. Four of these—Maine, Kansas and the Dakotas—have put prohibition in their constitutions. Nine other states, namely, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska, New York, Illinois and Ohio, have tried prohibition and abandoned it. It seems to be the conclusion of experience that in states where large cities are located a prohibitory law fails of enforcement.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Three desperate postoffice burglars, Joseph Killoran, Charles Allen and Harry Russell, prisoners of the United States government, held up Keepers Edward A. Schneer and Scharles Schoen, at the muzzle of three shining revolvers in Ludlow Street jail, Thursday, seized the keys that opened the three doors between them and liberty, and made good their escape. All this occurred in broad daylight, just at 8 o'clock in the morning.——According to a despatch from Minister Denby, at Peking, the war indemnity to be paid by China to Japan amounts to 288,800,000 Mexican silver dollars. ——Mrs Geo. M. Bunker, of Illinois, is the champion woman bicyclist. She rode 100 miles in 7 hours and 38 minutes. ——At the Epworth League session at Chattanooga, Rev. S. B Turrentine, in a speech on "The Spirit of Methodism," spoke against classical music. "We must guard against the use of secular hymns as sung by a Godless choir." ——Mrs. Lease, followed by her husband and four children, created a sensation in the principal streets of Wichita one day last week, all riding bicycles. ——For the second time in thirteen years the court-house at Centre, Cherokee county, Alabama, has been destroyed by an incendiary fire. The town was aroused, but being without fire protection the handsome building was totally destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary, evidently some one against whom there were indictments, as the hottest part of the fire was in the clerk's office. The doors of the clerk's vaults were open and all the books and records were totally destroyed. ——A company was formed at Wilmington last week to build a $28,000 hotel on the beach at Wrightsville. A large clubhouse is to be built there by a club just organized. ——The court-house, Mayor's office, and all the Lexington, Tenn., county records were destroyed by an incendiary fire Thursday. An investigation of alleged forgeries in county grants was under way, and it is believed the fire was started to destroy proofs of guilt. ——Four of the five men who held up the paymaster of the Nacasari Copper Company on June 13 were captured by the authorities of the State of Sonora, Mexico, and on Sunday they were taken to the scene of their crime and shot to death, under the new law providing for the punishment of train and stage robbers in Mexico. ——The executive committee of the democratic State committee of Pennsylvania has decided to hold a convention on September 11th at Williamsport. ——Dan A. Stuart, president of the Florida Athletic Club, says: "The refusal of Comptroller R. W. Finley to issue a license does not cut any figure whatever. I have the opinions of six of the leading lawyers of Texas that there is no law against glove contests, and the Corbett-Fitzsimmons match will be pulled off October 31st. Work was begun on the building Saturday. One million feet of lumber was purchased for the building. License or no license, the contest will take place." ——The Ottawa parliamentary committee appointed to consider the criminal code has amended the section relating to gambling and gambling houses so as to render liable persons who conduct such places in Canada, whether the races, games or fights upon which they bet take place in Canada or elsewhere. This is to cover pool-rooms which accept bets on races taking place in the United States. ——It is stated that Mrs. Leland Stanford will soon go to Europe to sell her jewels so that she may apply the proceeds to carrying on the Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto. The need of ready money is given as the object. The jewels are valued at $1,000,000. ——Prof. Willis L. Moore, the newly appointed Chief of the Weather Bureau, took charge of his new office Friday. ——At Ontario, the world's record for the 220-yard dash was broken by George K. Nolan, of Riverside, who covered the distance in 19 2-5 seconds. ——Two negroes entered the storehouse of L. H. Farmer, near Meridian, Miss., beat Farmer and his wife into insensibility with clubs and robbed the place. Both Mr. and Mrs. Farmer are said to be dying. ——It is expected that the Atlanta in a short time will reach Key West, Fla., where she will be ordered to relieve the Raleigh, the latter ship returning to New York and joining the squadron under Admiral Bunce. ——The duel arranged between Signor Galli, the Under Secretary of State, and Deputy Mareschalchi, was fought at Rome. Sabres were the weapons used and both were wounded. The duel arose from the fact that Signor Galli, during a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, called Signor Mareschalchi a liar. ——Dr. Porter, health officer of Florida, says there is no truth in reports of yellow fever in Tampa. ——The Howard Banking Company, of Cartersville, Ga., has closed its doors. Liabilities $27,-000. President Howard states that the assets will enable him to pay dollar for dollar.——Capt. Paul Webb, the swimmer, lost his life near Coure D'Alene, Idaho, in an attempt to ride down a three-hundred foot chute into Lake Coure D'Alene, in his barrel. The barrel left the chute and struck the ground. His spinal column was broken. ——At Pelahatchie, Miss., a negro was lynched for robbing a farmer of $1,500. ——Our cruiser, Marblehead, reached St. Petersburg; her presence caused much excitement, and her reception by Russian officials was most cordial. ——Italian laborers were in possession of Rockport, Ind., and threatened to burn the town, a bloody fight was imminent. ——A man in Ireland was convicted of manslaughter; he burned his wife to death in the presence of her father and other relatives, claiming she was a witch. ——The Populists of Kentucky nominated a State ticket and Senator C. S. Bate for United States Senator; they adopted free silver and voted down woman suffrage. ——A call is issued for a meeting of all the Democratic editors of Missouri who favor the free coinage of silver and gold. ——In Chicago Frederick Hellman turned on the gas after his family were asleep and killed himself, his wife and their four children. ——The revenue collections in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30th were no less than $1,054,708.60. For the previous fiscal year there were $928,000. Never before have they reached the $1,000,000 mark. There is of course a large increase in the sale of tobacco stamps, but yet much of the increase in collections is due to various other causes. The collections on the "list" are double those under Collector White. ——There was a remarkable rainfall, in Baltimore, Friday, accompanied by vivid lightning and sharp claps of thunder that made people nervous. The water flooded the streets and basements throughout the city.

Currency Questions.

W. H. Harvey, Author of "Coin," in North American Review for July.

"What do you think of 'Coin's Financial School?'"

"It has precipitated the study of the question and points the way to its correct solution."

"What do you think of the answers to it, and of its critics?"

The man to whom the question was addressed now arose, straightened himself out and paced the floor without at first saying anything in reply. Turning, he faced his companion and said:

"That book, as the near future will show, has aroused the prejudice of the most dangerous and powerful element in the world. Its critics are slaves set to lash the author of that book and their master is—money. You said a moment ago, or intimated, that religion exerted the greatest of all influences in the world on the action of members of the human race. Now, I will demonstrate to you that religion has a master that threw it, bridled it, broke it in and enslaved it. At the time of Christ what is now known as the Christian religion had its origin. It was at a period when a few owned about everything and were trying to possess themselves of what little the poorer people had. It was an era of selfishness—personal selfishness—with a craze for making money. Money was worshiped and hoarded by those who had it, and its scarcity among the people created a fierce competition for the small quantity in circulation, brought on a congestion in business and trade, and a very similar condition was produced to that which now exists throughout the world. Christ discovered the cause of the concentration of wealth and preached against it. He, in a literal sense, overturned the tables of the money changers. Put in the common American English of to-day, he said that the system of trading and trafficking in money and hiring it out for pay—usury, which means interest—would inevitably end in the destruction of all other industries; that these industries yielded a profit averaging less than the profits derived by money changers in the way of interest on their money; that this advantage to the money changers, who were dadling in the life blood of commerce itself—on the very existence of which commerce depended—finally gave to the money lenders such a power as to bring on disintegration of society and with it the debasement of the character of the people. Christ and his followers preached against this system, and they were intelgent men who had a strong, mental grasp of the situation, but little attention was paid to them till it was discovered that the people were being converted to their views. The fact was that in a trial by fair argument there was no other conclusion to reach. The argument was this:

"Trade and commerce—the interchange of products—depend on a common medium of exchange; one that will as nearly as possible register values, and neither expand nor contract to unduly affect the calculations of traders and business men. This medium of exchange should be devoted, they reasoned, solely to that use for which a demand had created it, and there should be no law that would encourage men to hoard it and demand pay for its use. It would thus have a value for exchange, but none for hire. The money lenders at first laughed at such an argument and said that money was property and it had always been lawful for men to hire out for use that which belonged to them. Christ replied to this by saying that, if these men were not allowed to hire their money out for interest, they would invest their money, and there being no object left thereafter to induce men to hoard money, it would flow freely in the channels of trade, answer the purpose for which it was intended, every one would get some of it and the great craze for money would cease. He also said that his plan would do away with a dangerous system that eventually destroyed all other industries. There would be no more hoarding of money. A relaxation of the social strain would follow, resulting in peace and general prosperity."

"Of all the replies, both fair and unfair, which class do you regard as the most dangerous to the cause the school represents?"

"Those villifying the book and its author. I say that for this reason. The book cannot be answered. The next best thing to do is to prejudice the people who have not read the book against it, so that they will not read it."

"Yes, but does not this, by exciting the curiosity of the people, cause it to be read?" the man seated inquired.

"No, not when you convince a man that if he reads it he will read a pack of lies; that the statements and figures are unreliable. This removes the desire to read the book. If you want to kill the influence of a man, or, as in this instance, a book, use ridicule and abuse. By calling a man an 'anarchist,' 'crank,' 'repudiator,' 'lunatic' and 'blatant orator,' an impression will be created among all except the followers of the 'crank' and 'lunatic' that the man is more or less such a person. This is the most effective weapon that has ever been or can be used on those who seek a reform that interferes with the power of money or the dominion of property over human hearts. Money has no patriotism. It has no moral principles. If the life of the Government were in danger to-morrow, as it was in 1861-65, the money power would hold it up by the throat. In fact, it is now strangling the Government. It smiles on you when you recognize its power but will crush you if you antagonize it, just as it induced Pontius Pilate and the officials of that Government to kill Jesus Christ and scatter His followers. It is now only partially aroused; if the danger to it continues to rise in this country it will exhibit all its strength and it will be terrible! It will seize the Government. Official despotism will follow. Men whose characters have been molded and made by the conditions leading up to the present situation, when elected to office, become the servants of this power. Their salaries are not reduced; if changed at all the salaries are raised. The purchasing power of their dollars is increased by the system they defend. Their self interest goes with the money power and they court its favors and look for a soft spot, financially, on which to land at the end of their term of office. They seemingly become heartless concerning the common masses—the plain people—hence, official despotism.

"The right to accumulate unnecessary property and to produce distress among the people is not a divine right, and should not be guaranteed by human laws."

The man who had thus spoken paused, and, as he did so, the man who had been seated arose and walked across the floor with his head bowed and his hands behind him. Nothing more was said by either for several minutes. Suddenly the one who had listened and thus been impressed, said:

"And what is the end?"

"Monarchy! was the reply, and then continuing: "Monarchy, where man's liberty is suppressed, free speech and a free press abolished, and the poor held in subjection, standing armies increased, police protection and a rule of might prevail, where all recognize but one master, the power of wealth. To acknowledge the principle of which I speak would be serving another god than wealth. The men on whom a suffering race must depend to advance its cause and secure the needed laws have not in monarchies the right of free speech, let alone the strength to overcome the power of money. Men of unusual wealth will always take sides with this evil power to assist in crushing out a demand for reform—which is but a cry for justice.

Both men were now standing facing each other, and, as the philosopher who advocated the doctrine of Christ ceased speaking, the other asked:

"How do you account for its taking 2,-000 years to again involve the world?"

"The unexplored portions of the world," was the reply, "were escape valves for the poorer people, and they fled from the rigors of humiliation galling to liberty-loving natures by emigration into modern Europe, and in the last 400 years to this country. The damming up of the stream has now come. There is no unexplored part of the world left suitably for men to inhabit, and justice now stands at bay, confronted by an enemy confident of its strength and as heartless and unrelenting as it is selfish."

"On which side are we?" earnestly asked the other.

"On the side of justice." In a prompt and animated tone came the reply, and the two men simultaneously extended their right hands and joined them together in a hearty grasp to seal the promise that day given one to the other.

IN THE REBEL HOSPITALS.

Every Confederate Soldier was Disabled Six Times.

Galveston News.

Some conception of the magnitude of the labors performed in field and hospital service by the officers of the medical corps of the Confederate army may be formed by the consideration of the following general results:

Year	Killed	Wounded.	Prisoners.
1861,	1,315	4,054	2,772
1862,	18,582	68,659	48,300
1863,	11,876	51,313	71,211
1864-'65,	22,200	70,000	80,000
Total, 1861-'5	53,973	194,026	202,283

During the period of nineteen months, January, 1862, to July, 1863, inclusive, over one million cases of wounds and disease were entered upon the Confederate field reports, and over four hundred thousand cases of wounds upon the hospital reports. The number of cases of wounds and disease treated in the Confederate field and general hospitals were, however, greater during the following twenty-two months, ending April, 1865. It is safe to affirm, therefore, that more than 3,000,-000 cases of wounds and disease were cared for by the officers of the medical corps of the Confederate army during the civil war of 1861-'65. The figures of course, do not indicate that the Confederacy had in the field an army approaching 3,500,-000. On the contrary, the Confederate forces engaged during the war, 1861-1865, did not exceed 600,000. Each Confederate soldier was, on an average, disabled for greater or lesser period, by wounds and sickness, about six times during the war.

LOSSES OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY 1861-1865.

Confederate forces actively engaged during the war, 1861-1865,	600,000
Grand total deaths from battle wounds and disease,	200,000
Losses of Confederate army in prisoners during the war on account of the policy of non-exchange adopted and enforced by the United States,	200,000
Losses of the Confederate army from discharges from disabilities from wounds and disease and desertion during the years 1861-1865,	100,000

If this calculation be correct, one-third of all the men actually engaged on the Confederate side were either killed outright on the field or died of disease and wounds; another third of the entire number were captured and held for indefinite periods prisoners of war, and of the remaining 200,000 at least one-half were lost to the service by discharge and desertion.

At the close of the war the available active force in the field and those fit for duty scarcely numbered 100,000.

The great Army of Northern Virginia, surrendered by Gen. Robert E. Lee on April 9, 1865, could not muster 10,000 fit for active warefare. Of this body of 600,-000 men, 53,773 were killed outright and 194,026 wounded on the battle-field. One-third of the entire Confederate army was confided to the Confederate surgeons for the treatment of battle wounds, and in addition to such gigantic services, the greater portion, if not the entire body of 600,000 men, were under the care of the medical department for the treatment of disease.

The whole number of troops mustered into the service of the Northern army during the war of 1861-1865 was 2,789,893, or about three times as large as the entire population of the Confederate States. At the time of the surrender of the Confederate armies and the close of active hostilities, the Federal force numbered 1,000,-516 of all arms, officers and men, and equalled in number the entire fighting population of the Southern Confederacy.

Opposed to this immese army of 1,000,-000, supplied with the best of equipments and arms, and with the most abundant rations of food, the Confederate Government could oppose less than 100,000 war-worn and battle-scarred veterans, almost all of whom had, at some time been wounded, and who had followed the desperate fortunes of the Confederacy for four years with scant supplies of rations and almost without pay, and yet the spirit of the Confederate soldier remained proud and unbroken to the last charge, as was conclusively shown by the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn.; the operations around Richmond and Petersburg; the last charge of the Army of Northern Virginia; the defence of Fort McAllister on the Ogeechee River in Georgia, where 250 Confederate soldiers, in an open earthwork, resisted the asssaults of more than 5,000 Federal troops and never surrendered, but were cut down at their guns; at West Point, Ga., where there was a similar disparity between the garrison and the assaulting corps, where the first and second in command were killed, and the Confederates cut down within the fort; the defence of Mobile, in Alabama, and the battle of Bentonville in North Carolina.

Administration Democrats in Kentucky Threaten to Bolt.

Louisville correspondence Atlanta Constitution June 27.]

Clay's friends say they will work for the ticket but they do not conceal the fact that the result was a bitter disappointment to them and do not hesitate to say that the republicans have a very good chance to carry the state next November in the present state of affairs, as many of the administration democrats will either stay away from the polls or vote the republican ticket. The republicans think so and have already begun to lay their plans for the coming campaign.

Claflin at Work Again

One of the most active workers in behalf of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law and the establishment of the single gold standard was the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York. This firm put itself in constant communication with the merchants of the south during the discussion on the repeal bill before congress and attributed all of the financial evils then prevalent to the silver purchases then being made under the terms of that measure. It declared that the business interests of the south should immediately unite to bring about unconditional repeal and gave the most roseate assurances of an immediate return to prosperity as soon as that measure was out of the way.

Unconditional repeal came with the fall of 1893 and the returns of tax valuations for the year 1894 showed a decrease of nearly $500,000,000 in the south and west while the states immediately around New York increased more than $300,000,000, of which $236,000,000 was absorbed by New York alone.

Now the Claflin's are in action again.

Evidently being disturbed by the growth of the silver sentiment throughout the country that firm has put itself in communication with the small merchants in all parts of the south, and it is shrewd enough to make each letter appear as if it was an independent utterance for the party to whom it is written.

One of these merchants—a well known retail dry goods man in one of the most prosperous of middle Georgia towns—incloses the Claflin letter to the The Constitution with the following communication:

I herewith inclose you letter just received from The Claflin Company, of New York, a firm which makes much of its money out of the people of the south and a firm that has grown fat on the blood of the south for you can hardly read a paper of any prominence that does not contain notices where they (Claflin Company) have swallowed some commercial establishment of this section. I send it to you believing you will be able to answer it to the advantage of the people and keep the Claflin Company from swallowing the balance of the south.

The Claflin letter is written to Georgia merchants in general with all the unction of a personal communication, though we are informed that the same letter has been sent to every part of the south and several of them have been sent to The Constitution by those who received them. It is signed by "John Claflin, president," and opens with the statement that "the panic of 1893 was caused by the fear that the silver purchases of the United States were apt to bring the country to a silver basis. * * Now we have reached the bottom. We have felt the full effect of the new tariff; prices which have been abnormally low are now beginning to improve, and the outlook for business is encouraging. Shall we invite a fresh panic be considering free silver coinage in the United States without the concurrence of other nations?"

The author of the letter is painfully silent as to the increased depression for the year following the repeal of the Sherman law, during which business grew steadily worse instead of better as promised, while the west and the south contributed $500,000,000 to the abnormal increase in property valuations in and around New York—a condition brought about by the single gold standard, and which is here to stay as long as our financial system is on its present basis.

Continuing, the Claflin letter says:

Free coinage of silver by the concurrent action of the great nations would, we believe, be of decided advantage to the world. Since the United States has ceased to take care of a large proportion of the world's silver, that is, within a year and a half, bimetallic sentiment in France and Germany has increased more than in a decade before, and the silver question in those countries now commands the attention of their foremost statesmen.

In other words, even this rampant goldbug admits that the free coinage of silver is the solution of the financial evils with which the country is now afflicted, but he urges that it will not do for this country to take any step without first obtaining the consent of England, and the other foreign countries, the co operation of which is out of the question as long as the balance of the world owes England $10,-000,000,000 which that country naturally wants paid in an appreciating currency. It is the same old stock argument of the gold monometallists, and we do not believe that the efforts of the Claflin's to put salt on the tail of the south for the purpose of catching it in the gold standard meshes will be any more successful than the repeated endeavors of others who have been working on the same line for the past few years.

Who Started the Silver Question?

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Cairo, Illinois, puts a bit of sense into the stupid political columns of that goldbug luminary, thus:

I was down in Alabama a few weeks ago and incidentally fell into conversation with an intelligent mechanic on the silver question. I said:—"What is the difference to you if we have the single gold standard? The prices of all the staple commodities needed by you are reduced in price in proportion to the reduction in the volume of primary money, the measure of values. Cutting silver out has reduced the price of flour here to $3.75 per barrel, and here, where it is raised, you can buy cotton at 5 cents per pound. These are the chief staples you require for food and clothing."

The carpenter replied:—"When flour was from $10 to $14 per barrel and cotton worth from ten to twelve cents per pound I always had plenty of money with which to buy flour and clothing. Now it is difficult for me to raise sufficient to buy a barrel of flour when needed, and I have to go short of clothing. When cotton was high money was plenty and everybody was constantly employed at good wagess. Now employment is very uncertain. Mechanics not altogether cut off from work do not have steady employment, and they find it difficult to secure the bare necessaries of life.

"The manufacturers and agriculturists who favor the reduction of the life blood of commerce, real money, to the smallest volume possible, are cutting their own throats, for they are reducing, in proportion, the consumption of their products, and the same may be said of the mercantile class, who have the handling of these products."

My observation convinces me that the mechanic was more than half right. In some circles it is popular to talk of the "silver craze," "silver crank," &c., and to treat the money question as though raised by those advocating the restoration of silver to the place in the coinage it occupied before 1873, whereas it was injected into American politics by the schemers who secured the demonetization of silver in that year. As soon as the effect of the coinage act adopted in 1873 was discovered by Congress and the country, a protest went up against it from the West and South, and these sections have been consistently protesting against the disastrous and unconstitutional act ever since.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Federal Finances.

A Washington telegram of Saturday says:

At the beginning of each fiscal year a number of changes are always made in the Executive Departments. This year, because of legislation by Congress, based upon the Dockery commission report, the changes have been unusually numerous. In the treasury, in addition to the changes announced in the coast and geodetic survey several days ago, there were to day made seven removals, nineteen appointments and fifty-three promotions, all being in the classified service.

The fiscal year 1894-'95 ended to-day and from official figures obtained at the Treasury Department, which will not vary more than $250,000 either way from the figures finally announced, the Government revenues and receipts for the fiscal year can be stated as follows: Receipts for 1894-'5, $312,500,000; for 1893-'4, $297,-722,019; for 1892-'3, $385.819,628. The expenditures for the same years were: For 1894-'5, $356,000,000; for 1893-'4, $367,-525,279; for 1892-'3 $383,477,954. The deficits for the past two fiscal years were as follows: 1894-'5, $43,500,000; for 1893-'4, $69,803,260. For the year 1892-'3 the excess of receipts over revenue amounted to only $2,384,674. Prior to that year there had been an excess in receipts over expenditures for every fiscal year since 1865, the lowest excess in all those years up to 1892-'3 having been in the year 1874 when the receipts exceeded the expenditures by only $2,344,882.

For the present fiscal year, ended to-day, Secretary Carlisle on December 3, 1894, estimated that the deficiency would be $20,000,000. As shown by the official figures this estimate was more than $23,000,-000 out of the way, due largely to the elimination of the income tax from the revenue, the deficit being about $43,000,-000. Had the House bill with sugar, iron and coal, placed on the free list, become a law, the actual deficit for the present fiscal year, instead of being over $43,000,000, would have been over $63,000,000.

On February 2, 1895, Secretary Carlisle, in an estimate furnished to Congress, stated that for the calendar year 1895 the surplus revenue over expenditures would amount to $22,563,023. Six months of this period have now passed and the deficit for this six months is $16 750,000.

Assistant Secretary Curtis, in a published statement, estimated that the deficit up to December 1, 1895, would be $35,000,000. This estimate was made after the income tax had been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme court. It was based upon the increased appropriations made by the last Congress, which go into effect July 1st, and which include $5,000,000 for the sugar bounty and increased interest charges on account of the several bond issues, aggregating $162,400,000. For this month of July, which began Monday, it is estimated by the Treasury, if receipts continue normal, that the expenditures will exceed the receipts by about $12,000,000 or $13,000,000, July being an interest paying month and the payments on account of pensions being also especially heavy.

For the month of June just ended the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by nearly $2,000,000, the first month since last August when this has been the case.

A Goldbug Fallacy Exposed—A Poser.

Mr. Geo. C. Kelly, of Birmingham, Alabama, writes as follows to the Wilmington Review:

I notice in your issue of 20th, under the head line of "Sound Money Club," the names of quite a number of the best and most prominent citizens of my old home, many of whom are well known to the writer.

It appears from the proceedings of the meeting held by this club that there are people who are opposed to sound money. I cannot believe it, and I don't think any one else does. But there appears to be various opinions as to what constitutes sound money. You would infer from the drift of circumstances surrounding that meeting that gold, and gold only, was sound money. If so, what makes it sound money? Reverse the position the two metals lawfully hold to-day; legislate silver as the unit of value, which position it always held prior to the Act of 1873 demonetizing it, and put gold in the position now held by silver; which then would be sound money?

The participants in that meeting fail to enlighten the public as to what constitutes sound money, but jump on silver with both feet, and resolve, "that it is folly to urge the coinage of silver at 16 to 1 when the real market value is 32 to 1." What gave it, as they assert, a market value of 32 to 1? Is it not the demonetization of it? Does any reasonable, sensible man suppose that the "real market value" of silver would be 32 to 1 if silver was remonetized and coined by the government on an equality with gold at the present rate of 16 to 1?

Take the money value of the gold from it, and as it now costs the mine owners at Cripple Creek mine, Colorado, 4 cents to mine enough gold to make a dollar, does any one suppose that the amount of gold in a gold dollar would have any greater market value than the silver now has in a silver dollar?

They also resolve, "That Government protection to class or persons is odious and unjust," overlooking the fact, when they endorsed such resolutions, that the present legislative acts in favor of the gold mine owners are odious and unjust. The gold and silver mine owners operate their mines side by side, and by the present unjust and odious class legislation, the gold mine owner is allowed to take his 4 cents metal to the mint and the Government gives him a dollar for it, while the silver mine owner must put his metal on the market as a commodity, and dispose of it as such to England to propagate and develop India in the production of wheat and cotton to the detriment, and at the expense of the United States.

If it is odious and unjust to legislate in the interest of silver why is it not so, when done in the interest of gold?

The States voting in November for Governor and State officers are: Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and South Carolina. The four latter States and Rhode Island are the only States which now hold annual sessions of the Legislature. The rest have biennial sessions.

To the Pole by Balloon.

New York Herald.]

By King Oscar of Sweden's subscription of 30,000 kronor, recently announced by cable, to the promotion of Mr. Andree's project for reaching the North Pole by balloon, the expedition was rendered a moral certainty, and Mr. Andree has already begun his preparations.

Some interesting details regarding the project were published lately in the European edition of the Herald, and these are supplemented by an article in the Illustration from the pen of a well known Parisian aeronaut giving a technical view of the means by which the Swedish engineer counts upon triumph in a task that has baffled the best efforts of many generations.

The expedition will start not later than July, 1896. Every precaution will be taken for the safety of the aeronauts, and the Swedish Academy of Science will not give its consent to the expedition until it has carefully examined every detail. Mr. Nils Ekholm, who is to accompany Mr. Andree, says that, while he fully understands the great dangers of the enterprise, it must be remembered that the whole business will be managed by men who are accustomed to the difficulties of such work. In contrasting Mr. Andree's expedition with that of Professor Nansen, Mr. Ekholm argues that his risks are not nearly so great as those of Professor Nansen. Mr. Andree, he says, will trust to winds which are a great deal quicker and in many ways safer than those of the ocean, and he does not consider that the members of the balloon expedition will incur any unusual risk of life.

THE BALLOON.

The balloon is to be of sufficient bearing capacity to convey three adventurers, their scientific instruments and supplies for four months, a sledge, canvas boat, arms and ammunition and ballast, of a total weight of 6,600 pounds, through the regions of space for a period of thirty days. The material of the balloon will be so close that waste of gas will be reduced to a minimum, while its car will be a two storied concern, containing a bed chamber, store cupboards and a dark room for photographic purposes.

Mr. Andree points out that, in 1878, M. Henri Giffard exhibited a balloon capable of lifting 26,400 pounds, and that Messrs. Poiseuilles and Graham constructed an experimental one, nine yards in diameter, which only lost thirteen pounds of its bearing power in a month M. Gabriel Yon, of Paris, a celebrated maker, is quite willing to construct a balloon to meet Mr. Andree's requirements. The gas employed would be hydrogen, manufactured in the Arctic regions in a transportable apparatus, or conveyed in a compressed state to the spot, the amount necessary for inflation being 6,000 cubic yards. The balloon would be furnished with cocoanut fibre baskets, to be towed on water, and so diminish speed when required, as well as ballast ropes which would regulate the height of the balloon above the surface some 272 yards, therefore beneath the lowest layers of clouds.

A DIRECTING SAIL.

A feature of the balloon will be the attachment of a sail and cable, by which M. Andree is confident he will be in some measure enabled to direct his course. He has already tested it with success, and during the coming year will endeavor to perfect, or at least improve, the invention. The cable, or guide rope, when paid out, touches the surface of the earth or sea, as the case may be, and this friction prevents the balloon from turning round and also slackens its speed. If the guide rope is hooked on to the central strop and the sail hoisted the course of the balloon is not affected and it travels with the wind. But if the guide rope is hooked on to one of the northern strops the wind catches it at an angle and the balloon's course is deviated toward the right of the pole. The opposite effect is caused by attaching the sail and rope to one of the southern strops.

The only attempt at surveying and mapping the unknown wastes during the aerial journey would be by the aid of photography, as it is presumed that the rate of travel would be too great to allow of other observations being made. The flight will be made from the Norways, some islands off the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, and, if all goes well, the pole will be passed in forty hours or thereabouts, if the moderate pace of seventeen miles an hour is maintained, while if the current is as strong as that which blew the two French aeronauts, in 1870, from Paris to the Lifjeld Mountains, in Norway, five to six hours will suffice for that part of the trip. The journey, it is believed by M. Andree, will be continued to the northwestern shores of America.

M. Andree points out that the Arctic regions are admirably suited for aerial navigation, the temperatures being even, the sun up the whole day, the surface clear of vegetation and electric discharges of rare occurrence. He has already acquired considerable knowledge of the frigid zone, having spent five summers in Arctic America and two in Spitzbergen.

The Bond Snydicate's Profits.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

This syndicate received from the Government a contract which, as the market for our bonds stood at the time, involved millions of profit, and now it is allowed to vary the terms to swell still further it profits. That is the financial sapiency of the two C's, Cleveland and Carlisle. The bonds which the syndicate got by a secret contract for $104.49 went immediately to $112.-25. The bonds were in fact worth that at the time of the contract. There are now worth $123.50. So far from nobody's business, such abuse of trust is the business of every citizen of the United States.

Here is a curiosity, says the N. Y. Mercury. In the Declaration of Independence words are used which have created much trouble. These words are: "All men are born equal." While Jefferson was minister to France he drafted the French Constitution at his house in Paris where a number of the chiefs of the French Revolution met. In this Constitution he corrects his statement in the Declaration. He there states, "All men are born equal in rights." That is before the law, not socially.

Wales was thus named by the Anglo-Saxons, the word meaning "the land of foreigners." The native name is Cambria, or "the country of the Kimri."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



HEART DISEASE.

Fluttering, No Appetite, Could not Sleep, Wind on Stomach.

"For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I could not sweep a room without resting. My husband induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

and am happy to say it has cured me. I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. Its effect was truly marvelous."

MRS. HARRY E. STARR, Pottsville, Pa.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"JUST A FEW WORDS"

That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the

RAMBLER BICYCLE.

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect as it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you all the success you surely deserve in selling the best wheel on earth, I remain

Yours very truly,

E. M. SHEETZ.

Feb'y 12, 1895

A. J. Pemberton & Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Regarding your query as to "How I like the Rambler Bicycle," I need only state my experience. Last June I bought a "Columbia," and after riding it two months, I sold it and purchased a "Rambler."

I can unhesitatingly say that the Rambler is the best I have ever mounted, and really did not know what riding was until I had my Rambler.

Yours,

I. B. ROSENTHAL.

All Models of the Rambler $100.

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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney and Counsellor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Having occasion to attend the Cumberland Superior Court for several terms, I stand prepared, in the interest of the firm of which I am a member, to accept any business coming before said Court. Facilities for the transaction of ALL legal work unsurpassed.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Notary Public. C. W. BIDGOOD.

ROBINSON & BIDGOOD,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

The undersigned are associated in the practice of law, and all business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

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April 29, 1880. tf

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After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 11, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE PROGRESS OF IMPERIALISM.

On April 22nd, the Associated Press, a responsible body and one of the highest standing, gave out to all the papers the following telegram:

"A strong and vigorous fight against the free and unlimited coinage of silver independent of international agreement is to be made by the administration. With what end in view, officers in the various Executive Departments appointed under the present administration are being urged to organize systematically for the purpose of conducting the contest along the lines laid down in the President's letter. Many of the higher officials who enjoy reputations at home as stump speakers will probably take the field early in the summer and others are even now engaged in writing letters to their local papers or personal friends, impressing upon them the importance of sustaining the administration in the position it has outlined. Federal officers in the several States will be organized as a nucleus about which all who uphold the administration or rather who are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, will be expected to rally. There are nearly 200,000 Government officials, district attorneys and innumerable contractors scattered throughout the country. These will be expected to do the aggressive fighting in the field and will be amply furnished with documents and the necessary sinews of war from Washington. Nearly all the Cabinet officers will take the stump for one or more speeches. Secretary Carlisle will certainly make two or more speeches in the Kentucky campaign. Secretary Morton will deliver an address in Chicago and perhaps one in St. Louis. Secretary Herbert and Congressman Clarke will probably speak in Alabama, the Postmaster General will speak in Illinois and Indiana and may find time to do so late in the summer. The President is represented as being thoroughly in earnest in the proposed crusade against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and will leave no stone unturned to prevent the free silver sentiment from gaining headway and to crush it out if possible. As tariff reform was the test of party fealty in his campaign for the Presidential nomination, active support of his demand for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause the test of party fealty in 1894, so in 1895 the test of party fealty will be uncompromising opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States independent of international agreement. Perfected State organizations with this end in view are now being formed and these organizations will be extended to the counties and districts."

Two months and a half have elapsed, and yet not one word of denial has escaped the President's lips of the truth of the revolutionary and infamous intention above imputed to him.

No one but a man possessed of a tyrant's heart and ambition would rest until he had branded such a charge as that made by the Associated Press as false, and had exhausted the power of the Courts to bring its authors to punishment.

At the same time that the above press dispatch was given out, the President rushed into print (1) to deny a petty charge concerning his personal habits by an obscure preacher, and (2) to deny that he had authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to reveal the administration's monometalic views.

THE PRESIDENT CONFIRMS THE CHARGE.

Instead of repudiating the Associated Press's charge, the President, under date of April 26 (four days after the Associated Press dispatch), wrote to Governor Stone, of Mississippi, as follows:

"Whether those appointed to places shall in speech and action behave decently towards the Administration under which they hold offices must remain to a large extent a matter of taste and good breeding. There are, however, some officials who devote themselves so industriously to villification and abuse of those under whom they hold office as to indicate that their fidelity cannot be trusted for the performance of their duties in a manner creditable to the Administration, and who apparently assume that they may spend the time they owe the public service in doing political mischief. In the interest of good government such office-holders must not be surprised if they are summarily dealt with."

Of course there are no officials who devote themselves to "vilification and abuse of those under whom they hold office." That is merely the tyrant's plea, old as the hills. The unrepudiated Press dispatch, it will be seen, charged our embryo despot with contemplating an aggressive use of government employes, which would require them to "spend the time they owe the public service in doing political mischief" (to quote the President's words against him), and with the intention to supply "*the necessary sinews of war from Washington*" (to use the Press dispatch's words.)

The foregoing is a reproduction (with necessary changes of the words denoting the lapse of time) of an editorial that appeared in this paper on May 23rd.

It will be recalled that the cuckoo organs in this State promptly pronounced the Press dispatch, above quoted, "a fake." But the President's letter to Governor Stone; the retention of his place as national committeeman by Minister Ransom; and the rape of the Kentucky Convention by Secretary Carlisle and his horde of Federal officials—have left no particle of doubt that the President himself gave out the infamous text of the dispatch to the Associated Press.

Read, also, and carefully digest what follows:

AN INFAMOUS PROPOSITION.

[From the New York Financial Chronicle.]

A Sure Way to Defeat Free Silver.

There are elections in many States this fall, in which free silver coinage will be the prominent issue. If candidates or nominations made favoring that view could be defeated it would have a material and very salutary effect on public opinion. The seats of several United States Senators in the South are being contested that might possibly be gained for advocates of a stable currency by a little judicious assistance on the part of the North We cannot vote there, but WE CAN SEND MONEY, by means of which the work of educating the people could be continued—a work that is most effectively done in that section by public speaking at political meetings. The question we want to ask is, why should not the sound money candidate in each State, the one who appears to offer the best promise of success BE FURNISHED THE MEANS FOR CONDUCTING HIS CANVASS?

THE PRESIDENT USES THE APPOINTING POWER TO DEFEAT DEMOCRACY.

[Chicago special to Atlanta Constitution, April 24.]

The authorized statement of United States Senator Palmer in an interview here that one of his recommendations for a postmastership in a city in the interior of the State had been turned down because the applicant was considered "unsound" by the administration at Washington on the money question was received with general interest here as demonstrating the fact that the administration has entered the Illinois currency fight in dead earnest and that President Cleveland will give personal attention to the effort which is being made to stem the silver tide which seems to be sweeping the State.

HOKE SMITH DISCHARGES SILVER MEN.

[Knoxville press dispatch, June 28.]

There is considerable excitement here over the action of Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, in discharging five clerks from the United States pension agency in this city. * * All the discharged clerks are East Tennesseeans, and were selected by Major R. D. Capenter, pension agent. He declares that they are all competent men. * * As a coincidence it is remarked that the five men discharged were *all outspoken silver Democrats.*

THIRD TERM TALK.

[From the Washington, D. C., Star, July 4.]

On the theory that Mr. Cleveland is himself a candidate the situation may have some significance if viewed in the light of the last two democratic national conventions. Before both these conventions, but most conspicuously before the meeting of the last there was a similar silence as to candidates almost up to the time of the meeting. There was practically no attempt on the part of the opponents of Mr. Cleveland to agree upon any one, to make the fight in convention, and by the time the contest began the Cleveland forces were so strong and well drilled that nothing could prevail against them.

There is no need now that the administration candidate should appear. Mr. Cleveland stands for him, whoever he may be, and the longer the identity is in doubt the better. That Mr. Cleveland will be the candidate of his people is the most probable thing. The talk of Carlisle, Whitney and Olney as administration candidates is not generally regarded as of serious consequence for several reasons. The prospects of a break in the convention and the failure of any one to get the necessary two-thirds for nomination are more pronounced at this time than are the chances of any one now in mind to carry off the prize.

It is very generally regarded as possible that the democratic convention will nominate two sets of candidates. Divided as the party is on the silver question, it looks at this distance as if it might be impossible for either faction to get two-thirds of the convention, and it is doubtful which will have a majority of the delegates, though it is generally believed that the silver people will have this majority.

The suggestion is made that embarrassed by the two-thirds rule the administration people, in order to capture the Southern delegates, will make the bold move of offering the presidential nomination to the South.

Commenting on the above, the Atlanta Constitution's Washington correspondent says:

The real significance of the above is this: The Cleveland men who are disclaiming the purpose of their chief to be a candidate for a third term at any risk of its consequences to the party, are earnestly putting forth rumors of his political legatee in all directions. In this way they can dragnet the country with "favorite son" bait, but when the final haul comes all the fish that are caught will be dumped into the Cleveland seine.

THIRD TERM SYMPTOMS.

[Atlanta Constitution, editorial.]

While the Georgia editors were in Albany, N. Y., viewing the sights and investigating things, a reporter of The New York Morning Journal had interviews with some of them.

The most remarkable statement that was made fell from the lips of Colonel J. H. Estill, the editor of The Savannah News. Mr. Estill's paper is supposed to be democratic, and he, himself, was at one time a member of the democratic national committee. In the face of these things, Colonel Estill declared that he was for President Cleveland for a third term, "if he would take it," and incidentally remarked that he regarded Mr. Cleveland as "the greatest statesman that ever occupied the president's chair." A representative of Secretary Smith's Atlanta paper also declared that he was for Mr. Cleveland for a third term if he "would take it."

It will thus be seen that the third term propaganda goes hand in hand with opposition to the restoration of silver as demanded by the democratic platform. Men who indorse republican doctrines are not only glad that the democratic platform was repudiated, but declare that the man who caused it to be repudiated is a greater statesman than George Washington. Washington has injured himself in the estimation of men who indorse shylockism because he was in favor of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country. So was Jefferson, and consequently he is not to be named in the same breath with Cleveland.

NO CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT.

[From the New York Sun, July 6.]

Let Mr. Cleveland Send for a Notary Public.

We print elsewhere a dispatch to the Cleveland Leader respecting Mr. Cleveland's alleged aspirations to a third term. The Leader's correspondent does not mention the name of Secretary Lamont. The description, however, is reasonably precise, and the sentiments reported are identical with those which have been attributed on former occasions to that astute, faithful, and self-effacing promoter of Mr. Cleveland's political fortunes.

The "newspaper reports that the President will permit his friends to go into the next National Democratic Convention with the purpose of effecting his renomination," have their foundation in the general understanding of Mr. Cleveland's character and methods. The shrewdest observers now in public life are watching his performances with curious interest. They believe that Mr. Cleveland is firmly convinced that his services are indispensable to this nation, and that he expects, or hopes, that on the issue of sound money and a safe currency, or on some other issue which may protrude itself before next summer, a situation will arise enabling him to figure as the one man who can save the country. The Cuckoos are industriously disseminating this idea, as if to test the depth and strength of public sentiment against a third term; and up to the present time their zeal has not been authoritatively rebuked by the person most directly concerned.

As a show of too much eagerness on the part of a third term candidate would be fatal to the role of reluctant sacrifice of personal inclination to public duty, we have from time to time such indirect disclaimers as that which we are now considering. For about three months Mr. Cleveland has been represented as on the point of announcing publicly in the most emphatic fashion that under no circumstances would he accept a nomination for a third term. The denial from Mr. Cleveland does not come. Instead of it, Mr. Lamont, or some other "close friend and political adviser," continues to assure the people of this country that the President "has no intention of violating the unwritten law which operates against a third term," and that he has "no desire to serve another term."

It is high time to have this assurance from Mr. Cleveland himself. To be convincing it must be conveyed in language other than the ordinary generalities. The people of the United States have not forgotten that in accepting a nomination for a first term Mr. Cleveland declared himself strongly against the policy of electing Presidents to a second term. He practically pledged himself not to be again a candidate. Moreover, in an authorized and personally revised interview on Sept. 7, 1887, he remarked: "I cannot understand how any man who has served one term could have a personal ambition in securing a second term, with all its solemn responsibilities, its harassing duties, and its constant and grievous exactions upon physical and mental strength." "The office can have for me," he continued, "no personal allurements." Yet in spite of his formal declaration of adherence to the one term principle as a matter of public policy, and his volunteered statement that personally he would much rather be out of the White House than in it, before the end of Mr. Cleveland's first term he was working like an ox to get himself a second term. Defeated in that, he devoted the next four years to preparing for a third candidacy. The dangers to our free institutions which he perceived in 1884 in the ambition of a President to be re elected, were all forgotten before the end of 1887. The grievously harassing duties and solemn responsibilities of the post did not stand in the way of an active effort on his part to get the chance to shoulder them all again. Persistent greed of office has never been more strikingly illustrated than in the case of the twenty second American President.

That is why something more is required from Mr. Cleveland than a vague promise to respect the unwritten law against a third term, or a mere assertion that he prefers the tranquility of private life. Everybody has learned just how much, or, rather, just how little significance attaches to professions of that sort coming from him. His renunciation of third term ambition should be supported by an affidavit that he means what he says and will adhere to it under all circumstances. He ought to swear to his statement this time. There is undoubtedly a notary public somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of Gray Gables.

The Sun has been asked why it exhibits any solicitude on this subject, believing, as it does, that the public sentiment against a third term would surely defeat and overwhelm with humiliation any politician attempting the selfish and unpatriotic enterprise. For two reasons mainly:

First, because it is not good public policy to allow the third term ambition to reach even the first stage of candidacy. It is easier for Cleveland to contemplate the possibility of a third term than it was for Grant. It will be easier for the third man than it was for Cleveland.

Secondly, because the Democracy is responsible for Mr. Cleveland's presence in the White House; and even an unsuccessful attempt on his part to violate for his own benefit the precedent unbroken since George Washington's time would be recorded in history to Democracy's everlasting disgrace.

THE GOLD "BROADSIDES" WEAPON.

52 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,
July 5, 1895.

EDITOR OBSERVER, Fayetteville, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed herewith is a sample of one of our six-column Southern editions, Broadsides. Should you desire to use them as Sound Currency supplements to your newspaper, we offer to deliver at your office, free of all charges, as often as every two weeks, as many five, six or seven-column Broadsides as you may need to cover your subscription list. These will be printed on one side only, or on two sides—with miscellaneous matter on one page—with "Supplement to the (Name of paper and place of publication) and date" —when required by local postal officials. In some cases we may be able to supply four-page supplements printed on two pages.

We offer similar matter in plate form—supplied through the American Press Association and in various branches—free of all except express charges. We are now supplying a page of plates every two weeks and expect soon to offer a page a week to all who can use this amount.

Our object in this matter is to counteract the fiat money and the 16 to 1 free coinage sentiment that is injuring the credit of our nation and driving away the capital which should develop every part of our country and keep interest low. This Committee proposes to do what it can to avert the industrial stagnation thus threatened. The encouragement and assistance which it is receiving from all parts of the country, leaves no doubt as to the final result, should aggressive fighting continue long enough.

Hoping that you will co-operate with us in your locality, I am,

Yours truly,
CALVIN TOMKINS.
Secretary.

[We are flooded with gold literature and like propositions, but *not one from the silver side.*—OBS]

SENATOR BACON'S LETTER.

In another column the reader will find the letter which the new Senator from Georgia, Hon. A. O. Bacon, has written to the committee which has in hand the arrangements for the great Bimetallic convention which is to meet in Griffin, in that State, on the 18th instant. Apart from the noble and patriotic sentiments which characterize it generally, it is noteworthy as expressing the true democratic position on the silver question as contradistinguished from the Republican-Cleveland-Populist doctrine of 50 cent dollars and fiat money. Singularly, his letter was written on the very day (July 4th) on which the OBSERVER condensed into one article (see, in last week's issue, the leading editorial, entitled "Ignorance and Folly") the doctrine which it began to preach at the time of the Clinton bolt in 1892 and has adhered to since. It is simply the doctrine which every one must inevitably work out as the true one who applies the test of the Constitution to the currency question. These words of Senator Bacon's are especially worthy of being taken to heart:

"Men may theorize and discuss until the crack of doom upon the question of the true ratio between the two metals, and at last the only solution must be found in practical experiments; and that practical experiment can only be satisfactorily made by coining the two metals upon terms of exact and perfect equality. The true ratio cannot be shown so long as one metal is allowed the free and unlimited coinage which is denied by the law to the other. When silver and gold are thus coined upon terms of equality, the true ratio or relative value of the two metals will be correctly demonstrated by experience. If, as many confidently believe, and as all patriots should earnestly desire, the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 shall prove that the coins of the two metals, when coined on terms of perfect equality, are at such ratio, of equal, interchangeable value, the important question will be most happily solved upon a basis which will do justice to both debtor and creditor, and restore the proper relative values of property and money. If, on the contrary, after a fair trial of such ratio, made upon terms of such perfect equality, and the coins of the two metals should not prove of equal interchangeable value, the experiment thus made will show practically what is the true ratio, and the true ratio, when thus ascertained, should be made the legal ratio."

And these:

"Your convention is called as a bimetallic convention. Nevertheless I assume that all of those who will be present are either now, or have been in the past, members of the national democratic party; and I also assume that they are all now believers in the great principles of this party as they have been handed down to us by its honored founders."

And these:

"In the democratic party alone can the battle for gold and silver bimetallism be successfully fought. If bimetallists are ranged under several different flags, their divided forces will be an easy prey to the common enemy; but if all the bimetallists of the country can be marshaled under the banner of the democratic party, they will not only constitute an overwhelming majority of the party, but they will win a great victory in the next national conflict."

The new Georgia Senator's letter must be as gall and wormwood to the renegade, Mr. Hoke Smith.

IN VINCULIS

The Democratic State Convention of North Carolina, on August 8, 1894, declared for the free coinage of silver, as provided for in the Chicago platform, the party law, by a vote of 1,000 (we believe that was the number) to 2. The Democratic State Executive Committee, on May 20, 1895, repeated this declaration by a vote of 29 to 1. In a poll of the national committeemen of the Democratic party made by the New York World on June 6th, Absentee Landlord Minister to Mexico Ransom suppressed the voice of North Carolina. In the Washington correspondence of the the New Berne Journal of July 10th we find that he has recovered voice sufficiently to say that "he is very much opposed to the free coinage of silver"!

And this is the public servant who persists in holding on to the place of leadership of the North Carolina democracy, though he has removed his residence to a foreign country, and who has before him the record of the votes, as given above, of the constituency whose servant he is!

They do these things differently in Kentucky. The Chairman of the Executive Committee there has just requested Senator Blackburn to desist from speaking during the canvass now in progress, as his views do not harmonize with the State platform recently adopted.

Well, well. The democracy of North Carolina will not always be in chains. If General Ransom does not become sufficiently ashamed of his course to resign his committeemanship, beforehand, the State convention will elect a delegation to the national convention that will name a successor for him.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The OBSERVER is in receipt of many letters like the one from which we print an extract in the 1st column of the 1st page.

* * *

The Wall street scheme to buy the votes of the south will not pan out but it will be interesting to watch the efforts of the Wall street agents in the South to put it in operation.

* * *

The reader will pardon the word "Rebel" in the title of the article on the 1st page. The article, so entitled, was taken from the New York Sun, and the page "made up" without the usual revision by the editor.

* * *

The careful reader of the news of the day will observe that the cue of the administrationists is, by any hook or crook, misstatements or falsehoods, to produce the impression that the silver cause is waning. Hence the importance of General Ransom's retaining his place as national committeeman, so that the voice of the democracy of North Carolina may be muzzled—as in the case of the New York World's call on June 6th for the views of national committeemen.

* * *

The Ransomite organs, which, but a few days ago, were bristling with such refined epithets, applied to the democrats, as "such cattle," "scared cats," and so on, have got more than they bargained for, and are now crying out to know why differences between "brethren" can't be adjusted without a resort to epithets. They have been brought to the first stage of repentance, but we have no faith in the sincerity of their reform. Remember how they howled at the dying Vance, even calling him "Traitor!" because he refused to betray his constituency for patronage.

Senator Bacon on Bimetallism.

In writing to express his regret at his inability to attend the Georgia Bimetallic Convention which is to meet at Griffin on the 18th instant, Senator Bacon, Georgia's junior Senator, utters these noble sentiments:

MACON, GEORGIA, July 4th, 1895.

Hon. John J. Hunt,
Griffin, Georgia.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter inviting me to attend the bimetallic convention which convenes in Griffin on the 18th instant. I would, with pleasure, accept the invitation but for the fact that in accordance with plans made four or five months ago, I will leave home during the present week for a somewhat protracted absence, and on the date named will be unadvoidably out of the state.

"For many years past I have regarded bimetallism as the most important question before the public, in that it, more than any other, concerns the personal welfare of the people, and the development and prosperity of their industries. In this I believe that I am in harmony with the opinion of the great mass of the American people. The cause of bimetallism is so strongly intrenched in the public favor that no great political party has ever dared to go before the people in avowed opposition to it, and in advocacy of monometallism of any kind. It is doubtless true that there are sincere bimetallists who hesitate to commit themselves to free coinage from honest apprehensions as to its effects. Having no reference to them, it is proper to remark that many, if not a large majority of those who are at heart gold monometallists, conceal their true sentiments, and masquerade as the friends of bimetallic coinage, while every power is exerted by them to maintain the single gold standard. For the purpose of catching votes they are theoretical bimetallists; but for the purpose of reaping for themselves and their allies the golden harvest from the single standard, they are practical gold monometallists.

"I rejoice in the hope that the time for juggling with ambiguous phrases has passed, and that in the contests the near future all those who are either avowedly or at heart gold monometallists, will be ranged together, and that, on the other side, there will stand opposed to them, all true, practical bimetallists, who, while they may differ as to methods and details, nevertheless really desire the restoration to the country of both gold and silver as primary money, with the coins of each metal of equal interchangeable value with the other.

"The man who says that such bimetallic coinage of equal interchangeable value would not be 'sound money' is not candid; and he who says that such practical bimetallism is impossible, ought to avow himself as a gold monometallist, and should cease to masquerade as a theoretical bimetallist. On the other hand, all who believe that such practical bimetallism is possible, ought to adjust among themselves differences of method and of detail, and make common cause against the advocates of the single gold standard, whether such advocates stand out boldly as avowed monometallists, or adroitly conceal their true character under the disguise of theoretical bimetallists.

"True bimetallism means the use of both gold and silver coin as the money of final payment. A necessary consequence of this is that practical bimetallism necessitates gold and silver coin of equal, interchangeable value, and opposes a depreciated coin of either metal. Such depreciated coin of either metal would cause the coin of the other metal to disappear from active circulation, and if such a depreciation continued, the result would be practical monometallism. A single standard of either metal will entail the evils of mono metallism. Bimetallism is inconsistent with monometallism of any kind. There is not in the world a sufficiency of either gold or silver, taken alone, to supply the coin necessities to furnish the money of final payment required for the business of the world. This insufficiency of either metal is a constantly increasing insufficiency, through the rapid and continuing increase in the world's population and business development. The earnest contention of the monometallists is that all nations should have the same standard. If, in accordance with this view, all the nations now using the silver standard should adopt the single gold standard, this insufficiency would be grossly increased. It is difficult to conceive that a gold monometallist could be found who will seriously contend that in such case the gold of the world would be adequate to the demands which would be made upon it. On the other hand, if all nations should adopt the single silver standard, the possible supply of silver would be insufficient for the purpose. To meet the demand for the amount of money of final payment necessary to do the business of the world, the use of all of both the gold and the silver of the world which is available for coinage is necessary. The exclusion of either metal from equal rights of coinage necessarily results in making the coin of the excluded metal merely token money, and certainly affects a contraction of the volume of the money of final payment by confining the same to the other metal, the coinage of which is free and unlimited. From this contraction of the volume of money of final payment, result disasters and financial distress too painfully known to us all, in the loss of personal fortunes, the stagnation of business, and the paralysis of enterprise.

"There is no room for denial that by the demonetization of silver, gold has largely appreciated, and silver has been correspondingly depreciated, in relative value. Reverse the conditions by the demonetization of gold and the remonetization of silver, and the relative values of these two metals would also promptly be reversed. Silver would be the appreciated, and gold would be the depreciated metal. Men may theorise and discuss until the crack of doom upon the question of the true ratio between the two metals, and at last the only solution must be found in practical experiment; and that practical experiment can only be satisfactorily made by coining the two metals upon terms of exact and perfect equality. The true ratio cannot be shown so long as one metal is allowed the free and unlimited coinage which is denied by the law to the other. When silver and gold are thus coined upon terms of equality, the true ratio or relative value of the two metals will be correctly demonstrated by experience. If, as many confidently believe, and as all patriots should earnestly desire, the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 shall prove that the coins of the two metals, when coined on terms of perfect equality, are at such ratio, of equal, interchangeable value, the important question will be most happily solved upon a basis which will do justice to both debtor and creditor, and restore the proper relative values of property and money. If, on the contrary, after a fair trial of such ratio, made upon terms of such perfect equality, and the coins of the two metals should not prove of equal interchangeable value, the experiment thus made will show practically what is the true ratio, and the true ratio, when thus ascertained, should be made the legal ratio.

"Our people of this section are not interested in the products of the silver mines, but they are very deeply interested in having that sufficient volume of money of final payment which can only be supplied by the coinage upon terms of perfect equality of all the gold and silver available for that purpose.

"The maintenance of the single gold standard immensely increases the power of the money centers, and makes them the absolute masters of the finances and business of the whole nation. It is easy to understand why the people of such localities should earnestly favor a system which enables them to dominate the continent, and which rapidly and steadily enriches them at the expense of all other sections. But I confess I am at a loss to conceive how others, not in such favored localities, can be induced to favor a system which must condemn their people to perpetual financial vassalage.

"If it were practicable to fix the ratio of coinage by international agreement, all would prefer it as a speedy and stable settlement of the question; but there is no reasonable probability of such an agreement, and in its absence, the plain practical question is, shall we remain upon the single gold standard with all of its untold evils, or will this great nation, with its vast undeveloped resources, and with its seventy millions of progressive, restless, ambitious people, go forward boldly and confidently in the settlement of the question for themselves? With international agreement practically impossible, either independent action by this government, or acquiescence in gold monometallism, are the only practicable alternatives. All true bimetallists should recognize the self-evident fact that by refusing to co-operate in the support of the only plan which is practicable, they are, in fact, although unwittingly, in practical alliance with the gold monometallists. Those who, for any reason, favor the single gold standard, with silver only to be used as token money, (as is now in effect, the case) should openly avow it, and all those who desire both gold and silver coin as money of final payment, should cease to divide on theories and cordially unite in the effort to make bimetallic coinage a practical success.

"Your convention is called as a bimetallic convention. Nevertheless I assume that all of those who will be present are either now, or have been in the past, members of the national democratic party; and I also assume that they are all now believers in the great principles of this party as they have been handed down to us by its honored founders. The fundamental principle of the democratic faith is that the organization and methods and practices of the government should be such as to secure to all equality of benefits, as well as equality of burdens. It requires that all should have equal opportunities, and condemns that which denies good to the many, in order that an abundance may be enjoyed by the few. The single gold standard in its contraction of the volume of the money of final payment, in the concentration of overwhelming money power in the hands of the few, and in the dire consequences which necessarily flow from it, is at war with this fundamental democratic principle; but this vital democratic principle finds its harmony, as well as its illustration, in practical gold and silver bimetallism, which defeats the concentration of all money power in the hands of the few, and insures to all persons and sections the equal enjoyment of a sufficient and stable metallic currency.

"In the democratic party alone can the battle for gold and silver bimetallism be successfully fought. If bimetallists are ranged under several different flags, their divided forces will be an easy prey to the common enemy; but if all the bimetallists of the country can be marshaled under the banner of the democratic party, they will not only constitute an overwhelming majority of the party, but they will win a great victory in the next national conflict.

Very truly yours,
A. O. BACON."

How is This!

We find the following in the New York World of Sunday:

"The list prepared by the Reform Club shows more than 300 firms which have recently increased the wages of men engaged in the manufacture of articles affected by the Wilson bill. The Tribune yesterday admitted this to be a very conservative estimate. Dealing with statistics collected from 430 establishments with 315,000 employees, it declared that the total number of men whose wages have been increased since the adoption of the Wilson bill is really much larger.

"There is no doubt of this. It is true, as the Tribune says, that it is impossible to collect complete returns either of reductions or increases of wages. Still it is a good thing for the Reform Club to try, if for no other reason than that nothing is more calculated to produce cheerfulness in the editorial rooms of home-market organs than the spectacle of a steady increase of wages under a tariff which was not wholly dictated by trusts and campaign contributors."

This is very curious. In this latitude the cuckoo organs tell us that the increase of wages (by the way, has there been any restoration from the "cut" hereabouts?) is due to the Rothschild-Syndicate bargain.

The War is on, and It's War to the Knife.

The Wilmington Star, it appears from the following, is having an experience that the OBSERVER has been made quite familiar with:

When a rich merchant withdraws his advertising and subscription from a newspaper because its convictions do not permit it to agree with him as to its financial policy, he uses a strong argument, and one which, if universally adopted by the extreme gold standard advocates, would crush or cripple many newspapers owned by poor but honest men. It may be doubted, however, if that is the best method of convincing an independent editor that he is wrong in advocating the limited free coinage of American silver and the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on notes of State banks. However that may be, the Star is a newspaper that cannot be muzzled; nor can its principles be bought.

The assumption of the goldbug press in this State that the democracy can win the home election next year, without accessions from those who were driven off by Ransomism, passes comprehension. How can a minority win?

DECEPTION AS A VIRTUE.

How it is Being Designedly Used to Deceive the People.

W. A. Niall, of Louisville, in Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. W. H. Harvey seems to have stirred not only the country with his logical little book entitled "Coin's Financial School," but, in fact, it looks as though he had poked his sword into a whole nest of snakes of a certain species, whose rattles are made of golden coins.

In glancing through The Atlanta Journal of May 7th, I came across a rather vindictive, if not very bright article, from the pen of J. Lawrence Laughlin, professor of political economy, University of Chicago. The said gentleman has been very careful to sign his name in full, especially the part describing his professorship. He has done this, no doubt, to fully impress his readers with the importance and infallibility of his arguments. After reading the article I decided that it was a wise thing for him to do, as any ordinary reader would not readily have credited such poor, shallow arguments, or curtailed and misconstrued quotations, to such a learned man as the professor's long appendix makes him appear to be.

By the gentleman's argument one would naturally suppose that he had never so much as seen a silver coin smaller than a dollar. For instance he quotes Coin as saying that under free coinage of both gold and silver at 16 to 1 before 1873 an unlimited demand was established for both gold and silver, and then proceeds to say that the truth was that in said period there was no demand for silver dollars (note the addition of the word dollars), and with apparently the most childlike simplicity seems to expect that his readers are going to notice only that which he wishes them to see, namely, that during these years there was comparatively few silver dollars coined, and that they are likewise going to overlook the very large amount in other silver coins which the mints turn out.

For instance, between the years 1806 and 1834, although we coined no silver dollars, we did coin $37,779,677.15 in other silver coins, against $13,232,592.50 in gold.

He also asserts that the amount coined does not indicate that the whole amount remained in circulation, but that much of it is melted or goes out of the country. I would like to ask the learned gentleman if this does not apply to gold as well as to silver. I think it does. In fact, I should say to a much greater extent than it does to our white metal. Was silver the metal that our friends of Wall street were shipping over the waters last summer in such large quantities, or was it gold? We all know that it was the latter.

The professor also asks in his childlike manner why it was that if silver was our unit we only coined in all those years 8,031,238 silver dollars (we again notice that he uses the word dollars), and that we could transact the business of our great country for eighty years on such a small amount, and again he seems to be entirely oblivious of all the rest of our silver currency, which amounted to $182,855,224.

In fact, although the professor may be a very smart and shrewd man he has made a mistake if he thinks that the masses are blind and cannot distinguish black from white when it is put before them, even by such a skillful manipulator as a professor of political economy.

Just What's Needed

Exclaims thousands of people who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season of the year, and who have noted the success of the medicine in giving them relief from that tired feeling, waning appetite and state of extreme exhaustion after the close confinement of a long winter season, the busy time attendant upon a large and pressing business during the spring months and with vacation time yet some weeks distant. It is then that the building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are fully appreciated. It seems perfectly adapted to overcome that prostration caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system, it purifies and vitalizes the blood.

A good appetite and refreshing sleep are essential to health of mind and body, and these are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

That Tired Feeling

Means danger. It is a serious condition and will lead to disastrous results if it is not overcome at once. It is a sure sign that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best remedy is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength and elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health and vitality to every part of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla positively

Makes the Weak Strong

"I have used various kinds of medicine the last year but I have given up everything but Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am delighted with the results. It has completely routed that tired feeling, and given me a good appetite." MRS. ALLIE MEADOR, Matville, West Virginia.

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Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c

DELICATE WOMEN Should Use **BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.**

IT IS A SUPERB TONIC and exerts a wonderful influence in strengthening her system by driving through the proper channel all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.

My wife was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, is getting well.—J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

To prevent pale and delicate children from lapsing into chronic invalids later in life, they should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla together with plenty of wholesome food and out-door exercise. What they need to build up the system is good red blood.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

A CLEAR HEAD; good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.

An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

ASSIGNEE'S CLOSING SALE —OF— SUMMER DRY GOODS.

E. J. Lilly is determined —TO CLOSE OUT ALL OF THE—

Strictly Summer Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN THE STOCK OF ROSE & LEAK.

The cost of an article will not be considered as these goods must be converted into CASH.

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In this line you can buy for half its value as the following quotation of prices will attest:

50 cts. all-wool Tamise, one yard wide,					27½
75 "	"	"	"	"	37½
80 "	"	"	40 inches wide,		40

The above goods are especially adapted for summer dresses and are considered very much cooler than lawns.

Also a full line of Nun's Veiling at half price.

ALL-WOOL GRENADINE

in stripe and plaids for 37½c. former price 90c.

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These goods were marked in conformity with our one price cash system, and when you are asked half that price for a nice Bronze, Tan or Black Slipper you will know that it is being SLAUGHTERED.

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Old price $2.50, will be closed at $1.25

Only a few pairs of them left, so come early.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

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You Will Be Surprised

at the delightful effect that ROYAL SALAD DRESSING, CELERY PEPPER, CELERY SALT, ROYAL AND EMPIRE SAUCES have on beef, chicken and all kinds of meats.

FRESH LOT of EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES, APPLES and PRUNES; L. L. FIGS, FINE CANDIES, CHOCOLATE, PIE PEACHES, PIE APPLES, PINEAPPLES; CORN AND TOMATOES, COCOANUTS; FINE CREAM CHEESE, BOQUET BUTTER, PICKLES BY THE COUNT; ORANGES AND LEMONS; CAKES AND CRACKERS; LAG. AND RIO COFFEE, TEA, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, MULLETS, FLOUR, MEAL, &c., at

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

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successor to A. Deaver.

Butcher of Select Cattle, Mutton and Pork in Season.

By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.

Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS

3--14--95

I beg to announce that I have been appointed by Mr. I. W. Harper, the famous Distiller, of Nelson County, Ky., Agent, for his superb Hand Made Sour Mash Whisky.

This announcement is of importance to every one, for it insures to them for the future one of the purest, most delicate, and most celebrated Whiskies in the world, and those who will take the trouble hereafter to demand the "I. W. HARPER WHISKY" need have no fear that its moderate use will injure health or disposition.

J. W. INGOLD,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MOSQUITOES —AND— MOTHS —ARE— INSTANTLY KILLED —WITH— "ANTI-SKEET" WAFERS. 10 CENTS.

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Take out a policy on your property.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY,.....JULY 11, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

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Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
C. C. L.			
North Bound.	10:55 a m	10:57 a m	10:27 a m
South Bound.	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound.	4:25 p m	4:25 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound.	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound.	12:15 p m	12:45 p m	12:15 p m
South Bound.	2:15 p m	2:45 p m	2:15 p m
Phoenix Div	10:55 a m	4:35 p m	4:10 p m
River Line.	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wilg'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes.	Wed & Sat	Tues & F	
Manly Mail.	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
Wicker—Arrive Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.			
	11:00 a m	11:00 a m	11:00 a m
	Depart 12:00 m	12:00 m	12:00 m
Ednola.	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

Daily except Sunday.

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTERNOON TEA.
A. GIRARD—Notice.
DR. H. W. LILLY—Lost.
FRANK THORNTON—Notice.
LIDDELL COMPANY—Boilers.
F. W. THORNTON—For Rent.
RALPH P. BUXTON—Colored Normal School at Fayetteville.

Hope Mills and Cornelia, interesting letters, with other important matter, crowded out. Will apear next week.

Abundance of fruit is coming to this market now. The peaches and plums are unusually fine.

Mr. Alfred A. McKethan, of this city, has been commissioned as ensign in the navy by the President.

Carver's Falls was the scene of a most enjoyable pic-nic last Thursday night, given complimentary to the visiting young ladies.

Freight rate on cotton machinery now is 36 cents per 100 lbs. This change took effect on the 1st inst. The old rate was 43 cents.

The Baptist Excursion left here for Wilmington and Carolina Beach this morning at 7 o'clock, carrying about four hundred people.

The Ladies' Monument Association will give an Afternoon Tea at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Slocomb, Tuesday, July 16th, from 6 to 10 P. M. Everybody interested in the cause of the Association is invited.

The young ladies of the Epworth League are to be congratulated upon the splendid success of their Festival Friday night. Their's is a noble institution, and the chapter here is an unusually fine one.

The Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills Manufacturing Company have just put in a lot of new machinery. It was put up under the direction of Mr. Holmes, the splendidly equipped superintendent.

Rev. James Long preached two excellent sermons at the Baptist church Sunday. It is said that his sermon at night was a remarkable effort. This young man certainly starts off well.

Dr. W. C. Galloway, of Wilmington, N. C., will be at Hope Mills Thursday, July 11th, and in Fayetteville, at Hotel LaFayette, Friday and Saturday, July 12th and 13th. Practice limited to eye, ear, nose and throat.

We are requested by several persons to call the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that long strings of cars are left standing on the A. C. L. track across Moore and Rowan streets constantly, to the great inconvenience of the public.

The Clinton Democrat of recent date says: Among the graduates of Wake Forest College last week were Mr. John A. Oates, Jr., a Sampsonian, and Mr. L. A. Beasley of Duplin. Mr. Oates is editor of the Fayetteville N. C. Baptist.

About three hundred and fifty people went on the excursion from Jonesboro to Red Springs last Saturday. A very pleasant day was spent. Galatia and Sanford played a game of base ball, and the former was beaten badly.

At a recent meeting of the Fire Company, Messrs. W. M. McKethan and W. B. Johnson were elected delegates, and H. A. Rankin and Alex. Brown alternates, to the State Fireman's Convention to be held at Newbern next month.

The Fourth of July was spent very quietly in this city, no demonstration of any sort being made. In fact it is said that it was the quietest Fourth Fayetteville has seen since the Declaration of Independence. Times and folks are certainly changing.

The telephone line between this city and Manchester and Spout Springs was opened Saturday by little Jean Pemberton in an appropriate speech. The distance from here to Spout Springs is 18 miles, but every word spoken over the phone can be distinctly heard and the voice of the person recognized.

Let's Have Bicycle Races.

With so many bicycle riders (considerably over a hundred) Fayetteville should be the scene of some stirring races. Only the best makes of bicycles are used here as a general thing, and some of them are ridden by riders of considerable merit.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

A Splendid Record.

Our young friend Mr. John A. Oates, Jr., has a record that he may well be proud of. Upon seeing his name among the list of graduates at Wake Forest, the other day, we made enquiry as to how this could be, seeing that he was kept pretty steadily at work running his newspaper here. This is the result of our somewhat persistent enquiry:

He entered Wake Forest in March, 1889, having kept up with the class, at home, for seven months, besides teaching a large school. He spent 20 months in study at Wake Forest, leaving in June '91. He was then $450 in debt for tuition, board, clothing, &c., and lacking one year of graduation. He began in November '94 to take that remaining year. He did all the work here at home in connection with very heavy duties as Editor of the North Carolina Baptist and manager of the Publishing House. He went to college only twice, and then to stand examinations.

He was graduated in June, 1895, with the degree of A. B., in a class of 22, having taken the full four years' course.

He was one of the Committee of Orators. His subject was: "Wake Forest and Her Young Alumni," and the "Wake Forest Student" has procured his oration for publication.

Mr. Oates is 25 years of age. He was raised on a farm in Sampson County. His struggles at Wake Forest, as the reader can imagine under the circumstances, were many. But they were triumphantly overcome, as we have seen. Mr. Oates expresses warm gratitude to Judge Boykin and others who aided him by loans.

It is indeed a noteworthy and honorable entrance upon life, supplying an example to our youth. We cannot but believe that the future has much in store for such a man.

Meeting of the Board of Equalization.

The Board of County Commissioners and the Chairmen of the several Township Boards of List Takers and Assessors met Monday as per adjournment. The Commissioners present were: J. M. Lamb, Chairman; J. H. Smith, Morris Hall, J. T. Sinclair.

ASSESSORS.

Chas. Haigh, Chairman, Cross Creek.
G. W. Graham, Chairman, Quewhiffle.
J. P. Thames, Chairman, Gray's Creek.
Isaac Strickland, Chairman, Black River.
H. E. Smith, Chairman, Cedar Creek.
P. P. Hall, Chairman, Beaver Dam.
W. J. Sessoms, Chairman, Flea Hill.
A. A. Harrington, Jr., Chairman, Rockfish.
J. A. McPherson, Chairman, Seventy-First.
W. B. Ray, Chairman, Carver's Creek.

On motion, it was resolved to accept the Tax Lists as returned by the several chairmen of the Boards of List Takers and Assessors without any changes. The Board of Equalization then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of County Commissioners met Monday and proceeded to hear complaints as to the valuation of property for the year 1895.

A number of complaints, were heard, and in nearly all cases were denied.

The Board after auditing sundry accounts adjourned.

Sad Accident.

Mr. A. J. Rowe, one of Bennettsville's most prominent merchants and wealthiest citizens, was almost fatally crushed on Tuesday evening, by a falling wall. One of the walls of a new building Mr. Rowe was having constructed collapsed, and before Mr. Rowe, who was standing near, could get out of the way he was buried beneath the debris. From his waist down he was pinioned to the earth by thousands of bricks. When he was extricated it was found that he was fearfully crushed, and at the time it was thought that he was dead, but he rallied, and was able to be brought to this city on a special train Tuesday night, over the C. F. & Y. V. railroad, and here made connection with the 12:45 train on the A. C. L. yesterday morning for Charleston, where he will be taken to a hospital for treatment. No other person was injured by the accident, fortunately.

Base Ball.

In the game of base ball Tuesday evening, the Park Team vanquished the Little Giants by a score of 12 to 7. McNeill and Owens were battery for the former team and Decker and Solomon battery for the latter. Starr Owens's catch at foul was the brilliant play of the game. In fact, the game was exciting all the way through, largely due to the fine work of both batteries. Their next game will take place to-morrow at 3:30 p. m.

Fine Music.

A very poor audience greeted the U. F. C. Concert Company at the Armory Monday night. Those who were so lucky as to attend, enjoyed a rare musical performance. Mrs. T. J. Simmons has a superb voice of great power and flexibility, and was encored again and again. The feature of the entertainment, however, was the quartette singing. Nothing like it has been heard in this city for years.

Death of Mrs. A. K. McDiarmid.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. A. K. McDiarmid, which occurred at her residence in Manchester Tuesday morning. The funeral took place from the Church of the Covenant, of which she was a devoted member, the services being conducted by the Rev. A. J. McKelway of this city. Mrs. McDiarmid, who was in her 41st year, leaves a husband and three children to mourn her sad and untimely death.

The Raleigh News and Observer says that "Mr. Phil. W. Wiley, of Washington, D. C., spent Sunday in Raleigh, and is visiting his mother, and will afterwards visit relatives in Fayetteville. Mr. Wiley holds a responsible position in the Government Printing Office. The recent order of the President putting the Government Printing Office under the Civil Service makes Mr. Wiley's term of office virtually permanent."

A shed has at last been erected over the city stock pound.

Complimentary German.

McKethan's Hall was the scene of a delightful German Tuesday night, complimentary to the visiting young ladies. There were not a great many participants, but those that did defy the heat thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The following were the couples:

Miss Jennie Bogue, N. Y., with W. G. Moore.
Miss Elizabeth Hinsdale, Raleigh, with Frank Slocomb.
Miss Jessie Wooding, Mt. Airy, with L. J. Brandt.
Miss Mamie Haigh with A. B. Williams.
Miss Laura Banks with W. S. MacRae.
Miss Kate Underwood with N. H. McGeachy.
Miss Eliza Williams with C. F. MacRae.
Miss Nellie Haigh with J. B. Tillinghast.
Malie Elliott with J. C. Thomson, Jr.
Miss Maggie McNeill with G. B. Underwood.
Miss Nan Kyle with Chas. Bidgood.
Miss Bessie McNeill with C. D. Elliott.
Stags—Jas. Kyle, Hal P. Elliott, Jas. A. Moore, Alex McGeachy, M. Haigh.

K. of P. Installation.

At a regular convention of Cumberland Lodge No. 5, K. of P., Tuesday evening July 8th, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term by D. D. G. C., Q. K. Nimocks:

N. B. Alexander, P. C.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, C. C.
H. L. Cook, V. C.
I. C. Bond, Prelate.
H. R. Novitzky, M. of W.
B. R. Huske, M. of A.
R. F. Amos, I. G.
R. W. Powers, O. G.

Stirring and enthusiastic speeches were made by the newly installed officers, which indicates that they intend making their term of office redound to the best interests of the Lodge.

I. O. O. F.

On Monday evening last H. R. Novitzky D. D. G. M., installed the following officers for Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.:

C. G. Cain, N. G.
T. F. Lewis, V. G.
H. R. Novitzky, Rec. Sec'y.
W. D. Gaster, Fi. Sec'y.
H. R. Horne, Treas'r.
H. L. Cook, R. S. N. G.
W. H. Spears, L. S. N. G.
W. M. Martin, R. S. V. G.
R. W. Bray, L. S. V. G.
A. H. Watson, Warden.
B. C. Gorham, Conductor.
Jon. Hollingsworth, I. G
W. N. Reed, O. G.

This Lodge is in fine financial condition, and increasing in membership.

Fire.

The old Carroll homestead situated between the A. C. L. and C. F. & Y. V. (Bennettsville division) railroad, about 2½ miles from town, was totally destroyed by fire Saturday night. The house was occupied by Mr. Wm. Albright and family, all of whom had a narrow escape. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark getting into a crack of the chimney. All the household effects, together with a quantity of meal and other material intended for Mr. Albright's distillery, which is situated close by, were consumed. The house and furniture were only partially insured.

Death of Mrs. Ann C. Leak.

Our readers will be pained to learn of the death of this good and venerable lady, which occurred at Rockingham Tuesday morning. Mrs. Leak was a daughter of the late Mr. Walter Leak, and the wife of Col. J. W. Leak. Some of the older citizens of Fayetteville may recollect Mrs. Leak as a school girl at the Seminary. She was an aunt of Mr. E. J. and Dr. Lilly and Mr. W. F. Leak of this city.

Died.

In this city, Sunday evening, at 6:30 o'clock, little Robt. McDuffie Byrd, eldest son of J. M. Byrd, died, after a lingering illness of typhoid fever. It is a severe blow to the family, and especially so to the father, of whom the little fellow made a constant companion. The funeral took place Monday evening, the Rev. R. A. Willis officiating. The bereaved family have our sympathy.

Whitted—Utley.

Miss Maggie, youngest daughter of the late Jos. Utley, and a sister of Mrs. A. A. McKethan, was married Thursday at the residence of Mr. Walter Robeson, in Upper Bladen, to Mr. William Whitted, a prominent citizen of Bladen county who is highly connected in this city, being a brother of Mrs. A. B. Williams, and uncle of Mr. T. J. Whitted.

Publications Required by Law.

N. C. Press Association Annual Report.]

Section 219 of the Code requires service of summons by publication, in certain cases, once a week for six weeks.

Section 352 requires publication of warrants of attachment once a week for four weeks.

Section 456 requires publication once a week for four weeks, of all sales of real estate under execution.

Section 515 requires the publication once a week for six weeks, of a notice to creditors when any person applies to a magistrate for his homestead.

Section 678 requires the publication of the notice of incorporation by the Clerk.

Section 713 requires the publication once a week for four weeks, of the amount, etc., audited by the County Commissioners to themselves.

Section 752 requires the Commissioners to publish their annual statement.

Section 788 authorizes executors, &c., to publish once a week for six weeks a notice to creditors.

Section 1452 requires the clerk, in certain cases, to publish a notice to creditors once a week for six weeks.

Section 1783 requires publication for two weeks in enforcing a mechanic's lien.

Chapter 242, Laws of 1889, requires publication of County Treasurer's statement.

Chapter 580, Laws of 1891, requires Clerks of the Superior Court to publish their annual reports of public funds in their hands.

Chapter 296, Laws of 1893, (which is the usual "machinery act" for collecting taxes,) provides for several publications, and will be seen by reference to Sections 24, 36, 38, 51 and 112.

A Card.

The ladies of Rowan street wish to express their gratitude to the gentlemen of their neighborhood for so kindly and successfully saving their street from further mutilation, and also saving them the mortification of a repetition of the very unpleasant scenes enacted by the Fire Department. And they gladly accept the apology and explanation offered by that department through its Chief, Capt. J. D. McNeill.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Fayetteville Presbyterian.

We heartily welcome the Fayetteville Presbyterian, which Rev. Mr. McKelway has begun the publication of. His salutatory, which we subjoin, will explain the object of the publication. It is as follows:

A means of communication between the pastor and his people is desired: one that will supplement and enforce the teachings of the pulpit; that will keep before the congregation notices of church services and of church benevolence; that will inform the people concerning the work of the church in all its departments; that will enlist the sympathies of the members of the church in cases of poverty, sickness and bereavement; that will reach the absent—the aged and infirm. Neither a local secular paper nor a general religious paper can supply this need. A local religious paper is wanted: this is the reason for the existence of The Fayetteville Presbyterian.

The paper will therefore be devoted to the interest of the Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville. Its sphere of usefulness is necessarily limited. Only what concerns the Presbyterians of Fayetteville in relation to their church and to their Master will be published here. It is hoped that The Fayetteville Presbyterian will be helpful to our church:—

1. In promoting the interests of truth and righteousness. On the moral questions that concern us and our children, its voice will be heard with no uncertain sound "for the punishment of evil-doers and for the praise of those that do well." It is intended, that in matters of public duty, the path of right shall be made the only path of safety. All perplexing questions of conscience will be referred to the only standard, the Word of God, and so far as possible answered thereby.

2. In furthering the financial interests of the church. The report of our Deacons, showing our condition in respect to church expenses, will be presented from time to time. Notice will be given of any special collection to be taken, and its object fully explained.

3. In indicating the need for personal work. When the names of strangers are published, it is expected that our people shall call upon them. When cases of sickness and affliction are mentioned the prayers of the church are thereby invoked, and if there is need of attention, visits of inquiry and offers of help should be made. The effort will be made to direct the charity of our people in wise and useful channels.

4. In publishing the views of our church, to those who are kept from meeting with God's people by reason of sickness or the infirmities of age.

The sympathy and co-operation of all our members is earnestly asked in this new enterprise, dedicated as it is to the service of our beloved church.

Mr. Fife in Tennessee.

Our former townsman, Mr. W. P. Fife, is stirring up things in Tennessee. The Somerville Reporter and Falcon of July 3rd says:

The Fourth of July celebration here tomorrow will probably be the most unique affair of the kind ever held, from the fact that the entire day will be devoted to religious services. Mr. W. P. Fife, who has done such a great work here will preach at 10 o'clock a. m. There will be a big free barbecue dinner served in the court yard and there will be a patriotic religious service in the afternoon. The exercises winding up with services at night.

Everybody in the county is invited. Come and spend the day with us and may it be a most happy one to all.

The great Fife meeting, perhaps the greatest in the history of Somerville, is drawing to a close. It has been announced that this (Tuesday night) will be the last service of the meeting. Eternity alone will reveal the good that has been accomplished during this meeting. There has probably not been less than two hundred professions. Many lukewarm church members have been revived and have reconsecrated themselves to God's service.

People and their Movements.

Mr. C. P. Parker, of Parkersburg, was in town Monday.

Mr. W. W. Martin and family have moved to Four Oaks.

Mrs. W. R. Wicker is visiting her daughter in Knoxville, Tenn.

Our good friend, Mr. J. D. McIver, of Sanford, was here last week.

Mr. C. W. Bidgood went to Lillington yesterday on professional business.

The "Bolton Boys" entertained the Rev. Mr. Hughes at supper Tuesday night.

Mrs. W. K. Parker, of Cumberland mills, is visiting her parents in Warrenton.

Miss Sarah Lippitt, has returned home, much to the regret of her numerous friends here.

Miss Fannie Green, of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Eliza Williams, on Gillespie street.

Mr. R. J. Marks, wife and children, of Greensboro, spent a few days in the city this week.

Prof. J. H. Myrover has been confied to his home on Haymount for several days with rheumatism.

Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Hunter and children have returned from a visit to relatives in Richmond county.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of



AYER'S

Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

Mrs. Ran. McMillan and children, and Miss Sarah McMillan are summering at Mt. Vernon Springs.

Messrs. H. R. Horne and A. J. Cook are attending the Pharmaceutical Association's Convention at Morehead.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hawley and their daughter, Miss Kate Hawley, have returned from a visit to the North.

Miss Alla Troy, of Weldon, and Miss Bell Hall, of Charlotte, are visiting the Misses Gaster on Maiden Lane.

Miss Carrie Hussey, of Warsaw, Duplin county, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. O. Whitaker, on Cool Spring street.

Capt. A. B. Williams and Mr. H. McD. Robinson attended the funeral of Mrs. A. K. McDonald at Manchester yesterday.

Miss Annie B. Purnell, daughter of Col. Thos. R. Purnell, of Raleigh, is visiting Miss Emma Hollingsworth, on Gillespie street.

Mr. N. C. Campbell, of Antonia, one of Cumberland's prosperous farmers made the OBSERVER a pleasant call while in the city on business Tuesday.

Dr. W. C. McDuffie and Mrs. McDuffie and their daughter, Mrs. Bunting, have gone to Cleveland Springs for the benefit of Mrs. McDuffie's health.

Capt. Garrason returned home last week from Red Springs where he has been recuperating. He says he caught some very fine fish in the streams around there.

Mr. Ed. Daniels went to Baltimore last week with his brother, Mr. Jno. Daniels, whose illness has caused so much anxiety to his friends. We hope that Mr. Daniels will come back thoroughly recovered.

Mr. J. A. Bizzell, of Dunn, has returned home after a visit to his uncle, Mr. G. W. Lawrence. Mr. Bizzell will assist in teaching chemistry at the A. & M. College, Raleigh, of which institution he is a graduate

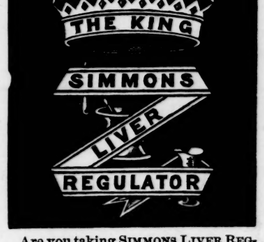
Col. Peter Mallett and his son, Dr. George Mallett, and Miss Carrie Hooper, of New York, and Col. Mallett's daughter, Mrs. Gabriel Holmes, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with the Misses Mallett on Rowan street. They were on their way to New York.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Few medicines have held their ground so successfully as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During the past fifty years, it has been the most popular of all cough-cures and the demand for it to-day is greater than ever before. Prompt to act and sure to cure.

For insomnia, sleeplessness, nervousness, hysteria and all forms of nervous exhaustion and debility, there is but one remedy, Johnson's Sarsaparilla and Celery works directly upon the nerve centres and never fails to cure. Large bottles, 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Frank E White, Minneapolis, Minn., writes: Have used two boxes of your Pile Cure and must say it has done wonders for me. I would not know I ever had the Piles only when I stoop low. The itching is all gone. Sample free. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.



Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WANTED.—To employ an energetic Lady or Gentleman to represent us in each County. Salary $50.00 per month and a commission. Address with stamp,
CHAS. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

For the description of all important cities, time of all trains, population of all Railway stations, etc. etc, see the Rand-McNally Railway Guide.

"ANTI SKEET" TABLETS FOR DESTROYING Mosquitoes, Moths, etc., in a pleasant and harmless aroma. 10c. a box at McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

THE BEST ICE CREAM, ANY FLAVOR.—Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Chocolate, Banana made to order. Orders for Cream for Sunday must be given on Saturday. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay St.

ICE CREAM AND CAKE SERVED AT MY Parlors daily. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay Street.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—We have arranged with Mr. J. R. Hiatt, to handle our milk. It will be shipped to him fresh every day, and you will find it first-class in every respect. Very respectfully,
RIVERSIDE FARM,
Ore Hill, N. C.

The INDUSTRIA CUBANA, a genuine Cuban hand-made Key West, unflavored, long Havana filled, 5 cent cigar. Also my usual line of choice brands, including "After Hours," "Saborosa," Straiton & Storms' "Principe," Traylor's "Conqueror," "Little Solon Shingle," etc, etc. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

The GAELIC with a reputation second to no Soda Fountain in North Carolina, is in full blast for the Summer. Such new drinks as are considered worthy of patronage will be kept on hand. The old stand-bys will be dispensed in perfection. By skill and care in manufacturing Syrups and Soda Water we hope to merit the liberal patronage heretofore received. H. R. HORNE.

NOTICE.

IT IS OUR CUSTOM TO SEND OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Kid Gloves North August 1 1895,

in order to keep them dry, as the climate is too damp here for *kids* in August.

This being a positive fact, we will place our entire stock of KID GLOVES on sale at New York cost from now until August 1, 1895.

FRANK THORNTON.
July 10, 1895—1t

AFTERNOON TEA

BY THE "LADIES' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,"

TUESDAY, JULY 16th, 6 to 10 P. M.,

At Mrs. A. H Slocomb's. Refreshments 10c.

NOTICE.

Before I take an engagement with Northern merchants for the sale of my Tomatoes, I desire to know if some one would like to have some Tomatoes, and how many dozens a week. These Tomatoes, are very large and delicious. Price from 40 to 60 cents a dozen according to size
Address A. GIRARD, Hay's ount,
7-11-95 2t Fayetteville, N. C.

For Rent.

Dwelling House on St. John's Square.

Apply to
7-11-95 F. W. THORNTON.

LOST.

BUNCH OF KEYS.

Suitable reward for return to
DR. H. W. LILLY,
7-11-95 Fayetteville.

BOILERS.

We furnish boilers of all kinds, from 6-horse power to 150 horse power. Also engines, saw mills, cotton presses, yarn and warp, cloth and hay presses, pulleys and shafting, mill gearing, and do repair work. Write for catalogue and prices to
LIDDELL COMPANY,
Charlotte, N. C.

Colored Normal School at Fayetteville,

There will be a meeting of the local board on Wednesday the 24 h inst., for the purpose of selecting teachers for the ensuing year. Applications for principal and assistant teachers may be sent to.
RALPH P. BUXTON,
Chairman.
Fayetteville, N. C., 10th July, 1895—2t

For Rent or Sale.

The H. I. McDuffie Residence,

ON COOL SPRING STREET.

For terms apply at
7-4-95 tf H. R. NOVITZKY'S.

Notice to Stockholders.

At the last session of the Legislature, the Charter of the Bank of Fayetteville was so amended as to authorize the reduction of its capital stock.

Under the provisions of this Act the Bank is now prepared to retire by purchase Fifty Thousand Dollars of its capital, on such terms and conditions as agreed upon by a committee appointed at a special meeting of the stockholders on the 8th day of May, 1895.

For further information apply to
H. W. LILLY, President.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 13, 1895.
5-23-95—8t

R. M. NIMOCKS, Jr. E. M. WELLS,
Fayetteville, N. C. Man'g'r Wil. Branch.

THE
Carolina Cooperage and Veneer Co.

TRUCKERS WHO DESIRE

Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.,

will do well to place their orders at once with A. S. HUSKE, who is authorized Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
4-25-95

A. S. HUSKE,

Commission Merchant and Headquarters

FOR TRUCKERS SUPPLIES,

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Shipper of Produce and Agent for reliable Commission Merchants in many of the large cities; also for Manufacturers of

Fruit Carriers, Crates, &c.

BUYS AND SELLS MELONS AND OTHER PRODUCE IN SEASON.

Just an inkling about Peaches, Pears and Grapes and how to ship them.

ARE YOU A FRUIT GROWER?

If so I would be glad to make your acquaintance, and take pleasure in answering any inquiries about Fruit Carriers, Potato Barrels and such like, in car lots or less.

Orders intrusted to the undersigned will receive prompt attention. Very truly yours,
A. S. HUSKE

LIME.

We get in a fresh car load of LIME every few weeks.

That it is the very best we have no hesitation in saying.

We lately had an order for 50 barrels for a dwelling house, specification by a skilled architect, 35 barrels did the work, so when you buy why not get ours, which is the best.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

BUILDING MATERIALS.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

Parties who wish to buy the best

MOWER OR RAKE,

will do well to call on us and see our samples of goods made by the W. A. Wood Mower and Reaping Machine Company.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

A Printer

WANTS A PERMANENT SITUATION, either on Newspaper or Job Work Newspaper work preferred More than 20 years all round experience. Reference furnished. Address PRINTER,
care FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
June 27, 1895. Fayetteville, N. C.

Geo. A. Thomson,

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.

EDUCATIONAL. | EDUCATIONAL.

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.

"STANDS IN THE FOREFRONT OF SOUTHERN FITTING SCHOOLS"; Prepares for College, for Business, for Life; 340 Students and 53 Graduates in all departments last year; Nearly $40,000 in Buildings and Equipments; Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; nearly 1,000 feet above sea level, in full view of the Blue Ridge; "Maximum of advantage with minimum of cost", our motto. Write for catalogue.

J. A. & M. H. HOLT,
7-4-95 6t OAK RIDGE, N. C.

Wilson Military Academy.

In consequence of the removal of the LaFayette Military Academy from Fayetteville to Wilson, the name of this very popular institution of learning will hereafter be known as "WILSON MILITARY ACADEMY."

The Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1895.

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Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain,
Makes Man or Beast well again.

Populist Views of Current Politics.

Raleigh Correspondence Wilmington Messenger June 29.]

Editor Hal Ayer, of the Caucasian, is perhaps a little nearer to Senator Marion Butler, so far as knowledge of the latter's plans go, than any one else. Your correspondent interviewed him to-day. Editor Ayer said:

"I do not see how any man can get the consent of his mind to predict exactly what is going to happen. Certainly no one who appreciates the present and growing independent sentiment among the people would venture to say positively that they will do this or that. Until very recently certain ringsters or so-called leaders of political parties could get together, confer a few moments, get themselves interviewed and announce a programme, which they would call outlining a policy, and the whole thing would go through just as marked out. I don't believe that can be done to-day. It seems to be getting necessary to let the mass of voters participate to some extent in "outlining a policy," and this being so I do not believe that the utterance of any one man, no matter how prominent or big a leader he is, can be taken as indicative of probable action. I base this opinion on conversations, which I have daily with men of all political parties and especially on letters received from all over the State. It is a fact that these letters come from men of all political faiths —some of them being officeholders under the present administration. They do not, as a rule, declare defection from their old parties, but they declare emphatically for openness and independence. It was from some of these men that I received a number of "party" circulars, intended to be private, which were published in the Caucasian. This is pretty good evidence that the utterance of any big Democrat can no longer commit the members of that party. This is equally true of Republicans. Of course the Populists are naturally on very friendly terms with the Republicans now, but that friendship does not go to the extent of inspiring the Populists with a desire to "eat up" the Republicans nor to swallowing any dish they may prepare; neither is that friendship of such character as to inspire the Populists to offer themselves as a morsel to be swallowed by the Republicans. If any one thing is certain, it is that the Populists will stand unitedly and unflinchingly by the demand for financial reform, and overtures from any party whose platform straddles this issue or that is divided on the question will be dismissed without discussion. I believe all Populists distrust most men who talk about reform within party lines. An honest reformer is bound to leave a party whose attitude on a reform question is doubtful. I believe I am warranted in saying that Populists in the South are not so much wedded to their party name as they are to their demands. They are willing to drop the name and take a new one if by so doing they could advance the cause for which they stand, but there is nothing to indicate how they could gain anything by that course now. Western Populists, however, insist on standing by both name and platform; but all will stand squarely by their principles, and while they may cooperate in some sections in local or State matters with other parties, there will be a "parting of the ways" on any proposition looking to a combination with any organization which is not unitedly and unequivocally committed to the free coinage of silver and financial reform. I do not think any man is warranted in predicting a "fusion" or co-operation of Populists with any party in this State on national issues if such fusion involves Populist support of a single adherent of any party whose position is capable of a double construction. The Populists are for reform. They left the old parties because the old parties would not reform, and it would be much better for a Populist to go back bodily to his old love than to obscure his position by trying to form a league with it. I happen to know that extensive correspondence is being had between good men of all party affiliations in which the present condition of affairs is fully and freely discussed outside of party lines. This may or may not result in an open fusion of all reformers—by which I mean all forces favoring a change of the National system of finance; but it is certain that this correspondence is creating a strong sentiment of independence, and I believe that in the next campaign there will be a general disposition on the part of the people to give their own opinions preference over the opinions of so-called leaders."

Facts About Population.

Mr. Henry Gannett's book, "The Building of a Nation," groups together some very interesting statistics concerning our population.

In 1790 we had 3,929,214 people, and in 1890 we had 62,622,250. We have doubled our population in the past thirty years, while France has increased 3 per cent. and Great Britain and Ireland 2 per cent. Maine and Vermont are not increasing, and Nevada is decreasing. In 1790 Virginia was the most populous state in the Union, with Pennsylvania second. In 1810 New York reached the second place, and in 1820 the first place, Virginia then being second. In 1830 Pennsylvania got the second place and still holds it. In 1790 the third place was held by North Carolina, but between 1840 and 1880 Ohio held it, and in 1890 Illinois secured it.

The center of the population in 1790 was about 23 miles east of Baltimore; in 1800, about 18 miles west of Baltimore; in 1810, about 40 miles northwest of Washington; in 1820, about 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.; in 1830, about 19 miles southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.; in 1840, about 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.; in 1850, about 23 miles south of Parkersburg, W. Va.; in 1860, 20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.; in 1870, 48 miles east of Cincinatti; in 1880, 8 miles west of Cincinatti; in 1890, 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind. The march has been directly westward, not going north or south of a belt twenty-five miles wide.

In 1790 we had only 6 cities of over 8,000 population each. Our urban population then was 131,472, and the rural 3,797,742. In 1890 we had 443 cities of over 8,000 population each, and twenty eight of them had a population of over 100,000 each. We have eleven cities of over 200,000 population each. Our urban population has jumped up to 18,284,385, while the rural population is is 44,337,865. The north Atlantic States contain the greatest proportion of the urban element. Within a radius of fifteen miles of the New York city Hall may be found 3,250,000 people.

The average size of families has diminished from 5.55 persons in 1850 to 4.93 in 1890, over 11 per cent. The highest average is in the Southern States. The males at the last census numbered 32,067,880, and the females 30,554,370. Despite our civil war, the males have increased more than the females for the past forty years. In Europe it is different. There the females outnumber the males.

Will our population again double in the next thirty years? If it does, we have plenty ot room for the 125,000,000 people who will then take charge of the republic. There will be land enough for them, but will there be money enough? If the goldbugs should remain in power thirty years and keep our volume of currency just where it now stands, instead of doubling it with the population, there will be trouble. And yet this is just what the goldbugs would like to do.

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Sheet No. 5 covers full specifications, itemized estimate of cost of all material used, cost of labor with full particulars and advice regarding division of cost for various lines of materials, instructions and suggestions to builder, etc.

Each set of plans is neatly wrapped in pasteboard tube and will be sent postpage prepaid to any address for 60 cents; 2 for $1.10; 3 for $1.50. An architect would require upwards of $25.0 for furnishing plans with all the details given in ours, and the opportunity herein offered of securing for 60 cts. what is ordinarily rated at $25.00 is one that should be taken advantage of all readers.



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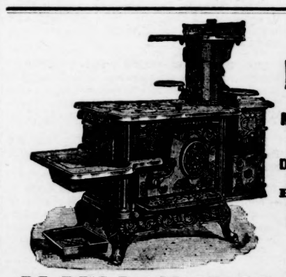


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NOTICE.

Proposals will be received for the re-building of St. Thomas's Church, on Hybart's Hill. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. W. Broadfoot.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
WM. W. HYBART,
JAS. M. PEARCE,
ROBT. STRANGE,
Committee.

May 23, 1895.

Administrator's Notice.

Having duly qualified as administrator of the estate of A. J. Pemberton, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to him duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of June, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate settlement. E. L. PEMBERTON, Administrator.

N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.
June 20, 1895.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLLEY RAIL'Y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 23rd, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9:05 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	
Leave Sanford,	2:16 "
Leave Climax,	4:19 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	6:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6:58 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	8:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	7:05 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	8:29 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	8:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:59 "
Leave Stokesdale,	9:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	10:11 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:20 "
Leave Climax,	10:50 "
Leave Sanford,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:15 "
Leave Fayetteville,	2:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	5:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:20 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:54 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	5:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

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at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Magnolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30
	P. M.

	A. M.
	6 35
	7 20
	8 29
	10 00
	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		
	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Raod leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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